K Salisbury Antiquities 5

Antiquitates Sarisburienſes:

CONTAINING,

I.

A Diſſertation on the ANTIENT COINS, found at OLD SARUM.

II.

The SALISBURY BALLAD.

III.

The Hiſtory of OLD SARUM, from the Arrival of the ROMANS, to its final Decay: Illuſtrated with curious MEDALS, found there, and a Plan of the ANCIENT CITY, as it was in the Reign of KING STEPHEN.

IV.

Hiſtorical Memoirs, relative to the City of NEW SARUM.

V.

The Lives of the BISHOPS of OLD, and NEW SARUM.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

Some Account of the CHORAL BISHOPS; and the Riches of the CATHEDRAL, at the Reformation.

VI.

The Lives of EMINENT MEN, Natives of SALISBURY.

SALISBURY:
Printed and Sold by E. EASTON.
Sold alſo by R. HORSFIELD, No. 22, Ludgate-Street, and J. WHITE, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London.
MDCCLXXI.

BRITISH MUSEUM

NUMISMATA ANTIQUA SARESBERIÆ REPERTA.

4
IMP CARAVSIVS PFAVG
FIDELITAS
P S R
9
IN HONORI VS PFAVG
VICTORI AAVGG
M D
1
HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P
FELICI TAS AVG
S C
11
10
12

BRITISH
8 DE 68
MUSEUM

NUMISMATA SARISBERIÆ Reperta:

OR,

A Dissertation on the antient Coins found at Old Sarum.

NUMISMATA SARISBERIÆ Reperta:

OR,

A Diſſertation on the antient Coins found at Old Sarum.

MANY Writers, with perhaps more ingenuity than reaſon, have attempted to trace the Progreſs of the Roman arms in Britain, from the imperfect hints ſcattered in antient Authors. War is ſeldom carried on in the field with the ſame regularity as in the cloſet; the Romans did not perſevere in diſadvantageous Attempts, but frequently made deſcents on other Parts of the Coaſt, leſs alarmed and leſs guarded; hence it muſt have come to paſs, that Places very remote from their firſt landing, were ſubdued and fortified.

Stillingfleet on the authority of Tacitus ſays, that the more ſouthern parts of our iſland were reduced into the form of a Roman Province, A. D. 63, when A. Plautius and Oſto-

rius Scapula were Governors here. This fact aſcertained, the concluſions, we mean to deduce, eaſily follow.

It was cuſtomary with this people to eſtabliſh the Subjection of conquered Nations, not only by military bravery, but alſo by civil Regulations. Courts of Judicature and the equal adminiſtration of Juſtice were ſettled in every Province. Fortreſſes were erected, and military Roads made for public convenience and ſafety. Garriſons were diſpoſed at proper diſtances to check the turbulence and ficklenes of our anceſtors; who, thinking the Arts and Sciences introduced by their Maſters, but ſmall alleviation of the yoke of Servitude, were ever rebelling, yet with ill ſucceſs.

In theſe places of ſtrength, and particularly in Old Sarum, have been found, at different times, a conſiderable number of Roman coins; a ſtrong proof of the reſidence of this people here. The oldeſt of theſe is marked in the Plate,

N. I.

HADRIANUS AUG. COS. III P. P.

On the Reverſe.

FELICITAS AUG. S. C.

This

This Coin, which is of Copper, as the reſt are, moſt exactly agrees with the Accounts of writers. Hadrian, to ſuppreſs an inſurrection of the Jews, was obliged to call Julius Severus, his Legate, from Britain. The reputation of this General kept the Britons in obedience; but no ſooner had he withdrawn than they revolted, and ſo generally, that had not Hadrian haſtened hither in the ſecond year of his reign, being then thrice Conſul, the whole iſland had been in Arms.

The preſent Coin was ſtruck in his third Conſulſhip, and exhibits the head of the Emperor laureated, and on the Reverſe the Goddeſs *Felicity*, holding in her right hand a *Caduceus*, and in her left a *Cornucopia*, both Emblems of peace and happineſs. Camden mentions another Coin, with the figure of Hadrian on one ſide, and on the other three Soldiers, referring to the three Legions of which the Roman Army, in Britain then conſiſted. The inſcription is *Exercit. Britannicus*. There is a third Coin of this Prince, with *Reſtitutor Britanniæ* on it. If from nothing elſe, Hadrian merited the Title of *Reſtorer of Britain*, from the Picts wall, which was eighty miles in length, an amazing inſtance of induſtry.

We

We may from good grounds conjecture, that this Emperor viſited every Poſt of conſequence in the Kingdom, examined the fortifications, and put them in the beſt poſture of defence.

Old Sarum among the reſt claimed his regard, and his Coins found there put it beyond doubt, that it was then garriſoned by the Romans. This, I apprehend, is as far as the Antiquity of Old Sarum properly authenticated reaches, A. D. 120.

In the next reign, it is ſuppoſed, the Itinerary of Antoninus was formed; if ſo, Sorbiodunum, or Old Sarum, is there named with other Stations of importance. However later Antiquaries differ as to the true age of the Itinerary, Weſſeling and Surita thinking it cannot be placed higher than Severus, nor lower than Conſtantine. Leaving theſe matters of uncertainty, let us conſider the next Coin.

N. II.

SEVERUS PIUS AUG.

On the Reverſe,

VICTORIÆ BRIT.

The head is laureated, and on the reverſe, a Victory bearing on her ſhoulder a Trophy, and dragging a Captive.

A. D.

A. D. 198, Severus, after ſubduing Albinus in France, ſent Virius Lupus, as Governor of the Northern Parts, and Heraclius of the Southern. Lupus could make but ſmall progreſs againſt the Meatæ, who were in arms, and therefore begged of Severus to come over with additional forces. This he quickly did, and ſo terrified the northern Britons, that although they had made great preparations, they ſent Ambaſſadors to deſire peace. Theſe he diſmiſſed without any certain Anſwer, being reſolved to chaſtiſe them ſo effectually, as to prevent future diſturbance. This he effected after conſiderable difficulties, and thereupon aſſumed the Title of *Britannicus*. The next Coin relates alſo to this Prince, and ſhews on the Reverſe a Trophy, with two captives bewailing their Fate.

N. IV.

IMP. CARAUSIUS. PE. AUG.

On the Reverſe,

FIDELITAS. P. S. R.

Carauſius was born of mean parentage about Cleves in Germany, he roſe in the Army by his bravery, and was appointed by Maximinian Governor of Bononia or Bolougne in France, and Admiral of the Belgic and Armoric

ric Seas, which were then much infeſted with Frank and Saxon Pirates. He encreaſed his power ſo much, that the Emperor ordered him to be taken off, which when Carauſius heard, he withdrew to Britain, where he built a Navy and formed a large body of forces, wherewith he ravaged the neighbouring coaſts, and aſſumed the Imperial purple. Hence on the preſent Coin we behold him laureated as other Emperors, and on the reverſe a Ship, a very proper Mark of his great naval power. Old Sarum, being a place of ſtrength, was ſecured by his Soldiers, and many of his Coins were found there.

N. V.

FLAVI. CONSTANTIUS PERP. AUG.

On the Reverſe,

VICTORIA AUGUSTORUM.

The head of this Prince has a diadem with double ſtuds, as was uſual among the latter Emperors. The Reverſe is a Victory with a Trophy and palm branch in one hand and in the other a laurel crown, with a Captive at her feet. This inſcription ſhews that Conſtans and Conſtantius his brother came hither, A. D. 340, to reduce the Northern nations who had made dreadful irruptions.

N. VI.

N. VI.

FL. JULIANUS PE. AUG.

On the Reverſe,

VOTA PUBLICA.

Julian ſent Lupicinus to reduce the Britons, which probably he effected, though the hiſtorian does not expreſſly mention it.

The Reverſe of this Medal is very curious. It repreſents the Egyptian *Anubis*, which has a dog's head: in its right hand is the *Siſtrum*, and in the left the *Caduceus*. Iſidorus informs us, that the Egyptians depicted *Mercurius Triſmegiſtus* in this manner. Julian, having renounced Chriſtianity, was particularly fond of their Superſtitions, and above all of Magic, as *Prudentius* intimates.

Nec non Theſſalicæ doctiſſimus ille Magiæ.

Mercury preſided over this and Eloquence, which the Emperor alſo affected, as Libanius ſays.

At TIBI *nos, tanquam Mercurio, eloquentiæ Deo, ſcripta noſtra offerimus, ut ſi aures tuas ſuſtinere poſſint, tu pro arbitrio tuo ſtatuas.*

N. VII.

VALENTINIANUS PE. AUG.

On the Reverſe,

VOT. V. MULT. X.

The Emperor has a Diadem, and on the reverſe is a laurel votive Crown. At this time A. D. 364, the Picts, Saxons, Scots and Attacotti continually haraſſed the Britons: The latter were ſo barbarous and cruel, that St. Jerom aſſures us, his father ſaw ſome of them eat man's fleſh in Gaul. The Emperor diſpatched Severus, and afterwards Jovinus, to their aid; and at laſt Theodoſius an experienced Captain, who marching up to London, and dividing his forces, fell ſuddenly upon thoſe plunderers, and totally defeated them. He proſecuted his ſucceſs, and at length reſtrained the barbarians within their former bounds. His conqueſts are thus beautifully ſung by Claudian.

Facta tui numerabat avi, quem littus aduſtæ
Horreſcit Lybiæ, ratibuſque impervia Thule.
Ille leves Mauros, nec falſo nomine Pictos
Edomuit, Scotumque *vago mucrone ſecutus*
Fregit Hyperboreas *remis audacibus undas.*

Again,

——— *Maduerunt* Saxone *fuſo,*
Orcades, *incaluit* Pictorum *ſanguine* Thule,
Scotorum *tumulos flevit glacialis* Jerne.

N. VIII.

THEODOSIUS PE. AUG.

On the Reverſe,

CONCORDIA AUGG.

During this Emperor's reign, Maximus uſurped the Government of Britain and Gaul, and worſted Gratian, whom he killed. Not contented with this, he drove Valentinian II. out of Italy, and obliged him to fly to Theodoſius at Conſtantinople for relief. The latter advanced againſt Maximus, and defeated him near Aquilea; the army, to make their peace with the Emperor, delivered up the uſurped, who was put to death. The choiceſt forces being drawn from Britain by Maximus, to ſupport his pretenſions on the Continent, left the Kingdom defenceleſs, and favoured the Incurſions of the Scots and Picts; but theſe were reſtrained by the activity of Chryſanthius.

N. IX.

HONORIUS. PE. AUG.

On the Reverſe,

VICTORIA AUGG.

Stilico, in the beginning of Honorius's reign, ſent a Legion to Britain under Victorinus, as appears from the following lines of Claudian, where he introduces Britain ſpeaking his praiſe.

Me quoque vicinis pereuntem gentibus, inquit,
Munivit Stilico, totam cum Scotus Iernen
Movit, & infeſto ſpumavit remige Tethys,
Illius effectum curis ne bella timerem
Scotica, ne Pictum tremerem, nec littore toto
Proſpicerem dubiis venientem Saxona ventis.

In a ſhort time after the Romans evacuated the iſland, being obliged to recall the Legion for their defence againſt the inundation of northern Barbarians, daily pouring into the Empire.

From this detail of Coins found in Old Sarum, we may obſerve, that it continued from the firſt reduction of thoſe parts to the Roman power, a fortreſs garriſoned through every age, which ſufficiently indicates its importance. It has been remarked and juſtly, that the Coins of the latter Emperors are more numerous than the preceding; the reaſon is, there were in thoſe times more Britons taken into the Roman army, and at laſt they conſtituted its larger part, ſo that we need not wonder Roman coins were greatly diſperſed.

Where we find many Gallons of Roman money buried deep in the earth, it is reaſonable to conclude it to have been the property of ſome rich man, who took that method to ſecure

cure it in times of publick danger; or elſe it was part of the military cheſt. This celebrated people were actuated by a love of glory in moſt of their Actions; what but the deſire of perpetuating their name to poſterity could induce them to place money under moſt of their fabricks?

But, perhaps, the true Reaſon, why we are generally more certain of meeting with their Coins in Forts, is derived from the perpetual alarm of war and inſurrection. Scarce had the Britons been ſubjugated, but the Northern nations of the iſle created new Confuſions; ſo impenetrably defended by marſhes and woods were they, that no defeat was ſufficient to remove the danger; the Natives almoſt naked, could ſwim the moſt rapid rivers, thro' which the heavy-armed Roman Soldiery could not follow them. Soldiers, thus liable to be drawn out every moment, could not encumber themſelves with money, neither would they carry it to be a ſpoil for the enemy; the moſt convenient and ſafe means then of ſecuring it was to bury it, before they left the Garriſon, where they might again recover it on their return.

We ſhall now proceed to the Saxon Coins.

N. X.

N. X.

CERD.

On the Reverſe,

MONET.

It was natural for the northern Princes to follow the politer Romans in moſt of their Arts, particularly in thoſe which recorded their bravery and conqueſts. The Saxon coins reſemble in ſome ſort thoſe of the lower Empire. The preſent one relates to Cerdic, but is mutilated, only the four firſt letters of his Name, ſhew to whom it belongs.

A. D. 495, he landed with Cynric his ſon, and fought many battles with the Britons, in which he was victorious. He conquered the Weſt Saxon Kingdom, making Wilton his Capital, and, after reigning twenty-five years, left the Crown to his ſon. Old Sarum, which had been always a place of ſtrength, was poſſeſſed by him, and improved with additional works. The Reverſe gave the name of the Coiner.

N. XI.

EADGAR REX.

On the Reverſe,

EDERED MONETAR.

There is reaſon to think King Edgar was frequently at Old Sarum, from his vicinity to Wilton,

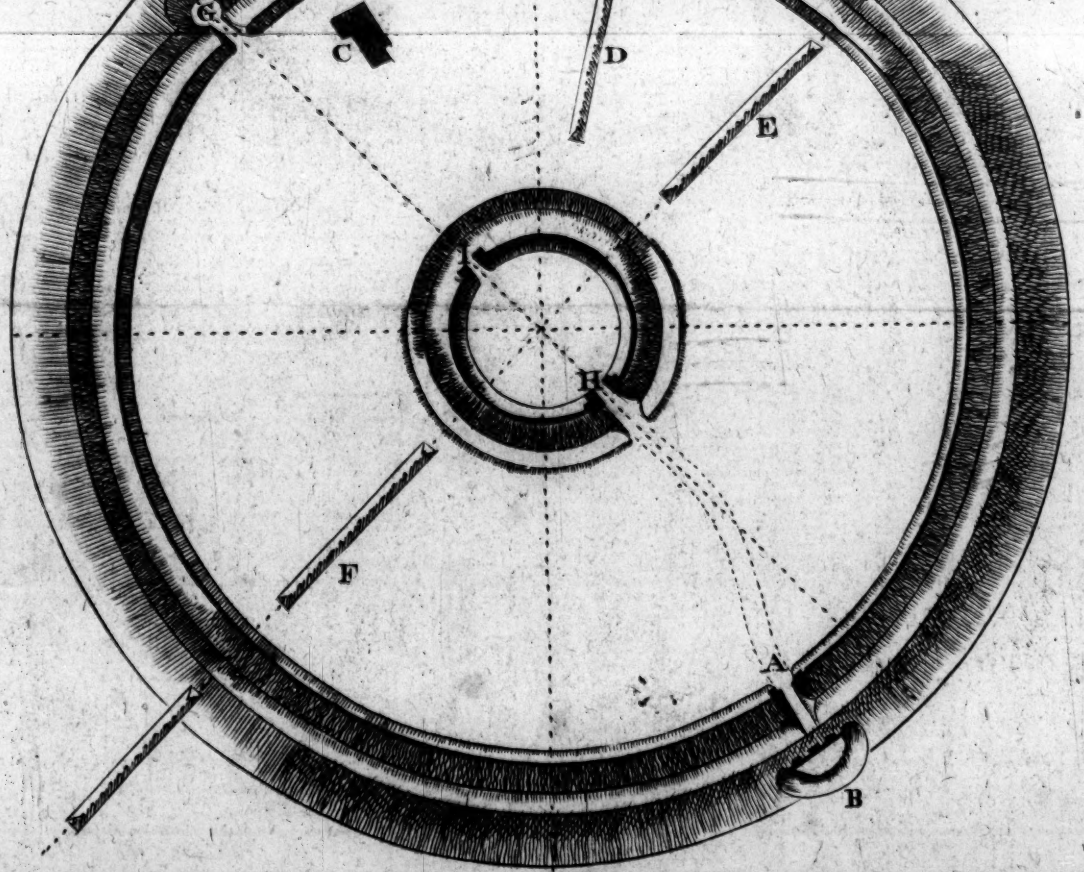
Wilton, where he had Amours with a Nun, which coſt him ſeven years of penance. So that we need not be ſurprized at finding ſome of his coins there.

N. XII.

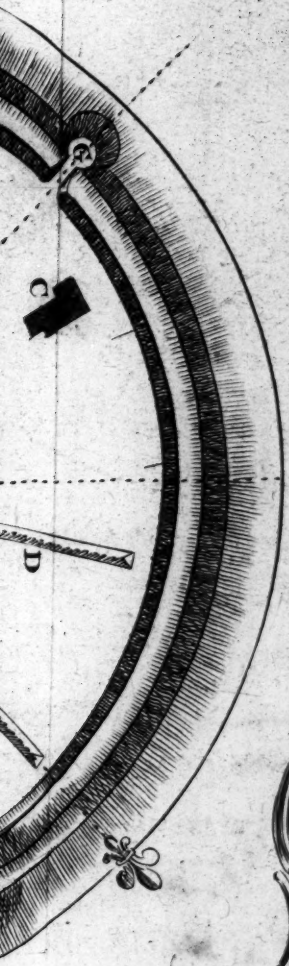
Is of lead, and has nothing to determine it to any age or nation. The figure of a bird is on one ſide, and on the reverſe are two men with Crucifixes in their hands; their dreſs is that of ſome monaſtic order. All that can be deduced from this coin is, that it was ſtruck in the times of Chriſtianity, and ſeems to be very antient.

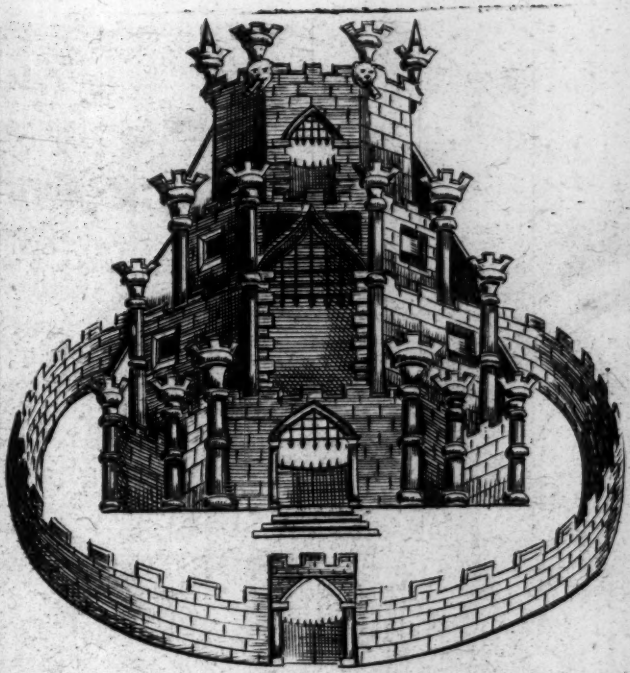
Beſides the foregoing Coins, there has been diſcovered a number of ſilver Lares, and a Diana in lead, the laſt is at Old Sarum houſe, theſe are common. There is not the leaſt doubt, but many curious and valuable antiques are deliteſcent in the wells, which are filled up, and about the old foundations, worth ſearching for, if any one had ſpirit enough to proſecute ſuch an Undertaking.

8 DE 68



A Section and Plan of Old Sarum





A View of the Caſtle of OLD SARUM, as it was in the Beginning of the Reign of KING STEPHEN.

A. *The principal Entrance.* B *The Mole.* C *The Church.* DEF *Intrenchments with Ramparts dividing the Area.* G *Another Mole.* H *The Entrance to the Citadel.* I *The Watch Tower.*

THE

HISTORY, &c.

SECT. I.

Of the Names, SARUM and SALISBURY.

WHEN certain information from Hiſtory failed, then Men had recourſe to Etymologies. The Phænician, Celtic, Saxon and Hebrew Languages have, at different times, had their Admirers, who laboured to eſtabliſh their Originality, as it ſerved their purpoſe; ſo that latter Antiquaries might from theſe take ſuch derivations as they pleaſed, and with the help of ſome fabulous chronicler bring Japhet, Gomer or Brutus into England; point out the ſpot they landed on, and the Cities they built, with the Tranſactions of their reigns, and many other matters equally curious and credible. The uncertainty of Etymologies will be abundantly evinced in the Courſe of this Section.

BRITISH MUSEUM

[a] Sarum is ſaid to have been the Sorbiodunum of Antoninus's Itinerary; the latter is a Saxon compound, ſignifying a dry hill; others ſay the name is derived from the Saxon verb, Searan to dry. But our [b] Antiquarians are unanimous in aſſerting the incorruptneſs and general uſe of the old Britiſh, before the coming of the Romans and Saxons; the names Sarum and Sareſberig or Sareſbery can be traced up very near to the arrival of the latter, it follows, that they are not the Authors of this Appellation; unleſs we ſuppoſe they aboliſhed the former, and impoſed new names on their conqueſts, which is abſurd and contrary to Hiſtory.

The Monkiſh writers ever attentive to whatever would promote the honour of their Country, imagined they could do it no better Service than derive the names of places from great Britiſh Princes, or the powerful Romans. Thus Holinſhed [c] "Their are dyvers "cauſes, which moove me to conjecture, "that Saliſbury itſelf doth rather take the "firſt name Sarron, the ſonne of the ſayde "Magus, then of Ceſar, Carodoc or Severus, "as ſome of our writers do imagine. But

[a] Vid. Cambden, in Wilts.

[b] Davis in præf. ad Grammat. Tacit. vit. Agric. cap. 26. Sheringham de Angl. orig. cap. 6. p. 109.

[c] Vol. i. pag. 80, col. 3.

"ſith

" ſith conjectures are no verities, and mine " opinion is but one mans judgement, I will " not ſtande now upon the proofe of this " matter, leaſt I ſhoulde ſeeme to take great " paines in adding new conjectures unto olde, " in ſuch wyſe, to deteyne the heades of my " readers about theſe trifles, that otherwyſe, " peradventure would be farre better occu- " pied."—Had others acted with like ingenuity, the World would not have been troubled with the Reveries of ſo many warm brains. But to return.

Johannes Sariſburienſis, who was an eminent Scholar in the reign of Henry II. and a native of Sarum, calls it in Latin, Severia, after the Emperor Severus; by this name it was known 400 [d] years before, if the record in the Monaſticon be not forged. However, as the Romans no more than the Saxons made it a practice to give names to places, we may preſume Severia and Sariſberia, unleſs the very diſtant reſemblance in ſound, have no other connection with each other.

We come now to the Britiſh Language, from which it has alſo been derived. Mr. Baxter, formerly Maſter of Merchant-Taylors ſchool, has in his Gloſſary endeavoured to deduce the names, Sarum and Saliſbury,

[d] Ecbertus frequenter egit Severiæ. Mon. Tom. 1. p. 191.

among others, from this tongue: Sorbiodunum he allows to be its antient appellation, and to come from Sor üi dun, and corruptly Sar avon, a caſtle or city near a [e] ſour or acerb River, and figuratively, an angry rapid river: From Sariſca, the other name of this river, the Anglo-Saxons made Searesbyrig, and the Latins, Sareſberia, and the Normans ſofter, Saleſberia. I believe no one who is acquainted with the motion or qualities of the river, will think the derivation applicable to it in any way.

Etymologies are totally groundleſs, unleſs ſome one Language be aſſumed as a ſtandard to compare names by; [f] Becanus will have this to be the Cimbric; Rudbeck the Swediſh; Bochart, the Phenician; Buxtorf, the Hebrew; Pezron, the Celtic; Cambden and others the Britiſh; this diverſity of opinions among the greateſt Men in this ſtudy evinces, how unprofitably they waſte their labour and pains. Of the primæval Language of Europe (if ſuch exiſts) there remains not enough to form ſuch a Copia Verborum, as to anſwer the purpoſe of a Compariſon; beſides, it is highly abſurd to think names were given to places by certain rules; they are arbitrary,

[e] Arx vel civitas ad acerbum amnem. Gloſſ. in voce Sorbiodunum. I tranſlate it Sour, becauſe he does ſo, pag. 208.

[f] Vid. Morhoff. Polyhiſt. Lib. 4, Tom. 1.

often

often impoſed by the illiterate, and for reaſons that did exiſt the next hour.—A rational employment then is etymologizing!

I give the three following derivations of Sarum and Saliſbury to ſhew, how eaſy, and how uncertain ſuch are.

שרה Sarah in Caldee and Syriac, is[x], *habitavit, pernoctavit, caſtramentatus eſt*; here then we have Sarah, and by the change of a letter Saram to encamp, nothing more exact, for all acknowledge Sarum to have been an old camp.

In Greek we have Σιρος, παρα το τας ϛιτας τηρειν, a place to ſecure corn, or goods of any kind in; ſuch certainly was Sarum; ſo that from Siros or Siras, with the addition of berig or bery, a town, we have Saraſbery, or Salisbury.

In Latin Sera, is a lock or bar, and figuratively, any thing that protects or ſecures us; why then might not the Romans call this fortification Seram, or the place of Safety, alluding to its Strength.

It may now be ſaid, that I have endeavoured to invalidate received opinions concerning the Names of places, without ſubſtituting any other in their ſtead? Had I done this, I ſhould then be guilty of the Error I am combatting in others. Is it not better to

[x] Vid. Schindler. Lex Heptaglot. in Voce.

relinquiſh

relinquiſh this part of knowledge, than to have our underſtandings inſulted with Abſurdities, falſehoods, and at beſt very uncertain Conjectures? Thoſe who think otherwiſe, will receive no ſmall pleaſure from the ſeven etymologies of Sarum and Salisbury before enumerated.

SECT. II.

Of the Fortification of OLD SARUM.

BEFORE the coming of the Romans, we know nothing of the ſtate of the Arts and Sciences, nor of the Cuſtoms and Manners of our Britiſh anceſtors. [h] Jeffrey of Monmouth, ſays Mr. Thoreſby, and his followers boaſt of twenty eight Cities, yet though the Britons were populous, their habitations were like thoſe in Gallia, woods fortified with ditches and rampires.—Cæſar in his account of the inhabitants here, repreſents them[a], as ſowing no corn, living moſtly on milk, wearing ſkins for covering, ſtaining their bodies blue with woad, with long hair and their wives in common. Strabo[b], that excellent Geographer, gives much the ſame

[h] See the Article, Thoreſby, in the Biographia Brittanica.
[a] Comment. Lib. 5.
[b] Strabo, Lib. 4.

picture.

picture. The Britons exceed the Gauls in ſtature, have the ſame diſpoſitions, but more ſimple and barbarous; they are ignorant of gardening and huſbandry; there are many diſtinct Governments among them; their woods ſerve inſtead of Cities, for with trees cut down, when they had encloſed a large Circle, they build cottages within, and ſtables for their cattle. — With the foregoing Tacitus agrees. Our old Hiſtorians, and eſpecially [c] Jeffrey, by their lying tales have diſgraced, when they meant to adorn our early ages; when they tell us of ſtately Palaces, Cities and Fleets, while Cæſar, Strabo, Pliny and Lucan mention every mark of ſimplicity and ignorance in the Arts, particularly in the conſtruction of their Veſſels, the ribs of which were of ſmall timber, interwoven with Wicker, like Baſkets, and covered with hides ſewed together, the uſe of the Saw to cut boards being not then known to them.

[d] Cæſar's deſcription of a Britiſh town is

[c] Monmouth is not leſs infamous abroad than at home: Dit Spreugen vertelt Gaulfridus Arturius, by hem oft diergelücke veuſelaers hebben unſe Chronückſcrivers gheleſen, maer dat dit een groote, grove, lange, dicke taſtelücke, ende unbeſchaemte logen is ſien de verſtandigen ſonder mine vermainghe ofte waerſchouwinghe. Scriver. Præf. ad Antiq. Batav. Here are ſix Epithets remarkably expreſſive.

[d] Oppidum Britanni vocant, quum ſylvas impeditas vallo atque foſſa munierunt. Lib. 5.

very

very ſhort and full, it is a woody place, fortified with a ditch and rampart; and the learned [e]Stillingfleet is poſitive, that Cæſar never takes Civitas, a City, for a place, but for a people under one Government. From Cæſar we learn, that the Britons placed their principal ſtrength in their Chariots, even Caſſivelaunus's chief city was not fortified, nor does the Roman writer mention any oppoſition from Towns; for all theſe and the preceding reaſons, there is no inferior degree of probability that fortifications, ſuch as this of Old Sarum, were not then in uſe.

On the contrary, the Romans at the time of their invaſion were well ſkilled in mechanic Arts, in their Legions were all ſorts of artificers and a Præfect over them; every night they fortified a Camp, and their public, conſular and vicinal ways are ſufficient proofs, of their firſt introducing the manner of regular defence. A. D. 140, in the reign of Antoninus, Britain was divided into Itinera, or public roads from one end of the Kingdom to the other and acroſs. Sorbiodunum, if really Sarum, is mentioned in the 12th and 15th Itinera like other places of ſtrength. Dr. Stukely is ſure the Icenian way from

[e] True Antiquities of London, page 473.

Exeter,

Exeter, paſſed by Sarum to Broughton, Wincheſter, Farnham and Silcheſter. In our Diſſertation on the Statutes and Coins found here, we have ſhewn, it was one of the Caſtra ſtativa, or hyberna of thoſe people, and the reſidence of a conſiderable Garriſon, ſuch heights being frequent in Cæſar's time, both for ſecurity and annoyance. But it may be objected, that Roman camps are generally ſquare, whereas this is round, and therefore moſt probably belongs to the Saxons, I ſhall give the opinions of the beſt Antiquaries on this head, and leave it with the Reader to determine, as he thinks fit.

The firſt care of the Saxons, ſays [f] Sir John Spelman, wherever they came, was, to fix on a place proper for a Camp; this was generally ſome high mountain or hill, contiguous to a

[f] Quam primum regioni cuipiam appulerant, vel aliquod oppidum munitum, vel munitioni idoneum, vel, ſi hoc minus ad Vota ſucceſſerat, locum aliquem, caſtris opportunum, occupare, vel intercipere, conabantur; eumque fere ſemper montem aliquem præcipitem, fluvioque vicinum, quem Vallo ſtatim munire curabant. Caſtra autem hæc, ſive munimenta *ſemper rotunda*, cum Romanorum *quadrilatera*: & rotunda Septentrionalium quadris Romanorum commodiora videntur; non tantum quia figura illa omnium capaciſſima, ſed quia vallum ipſum fortius, reſiſtentiæ magis aptum, valli partibus ſe mutuo ſuſtinentibus, & a paucioribus defendi poterat. Unicam tantum habuerunt portam, eamque vel *vallo & foſſa* objectis munitam, vel *e regione fluvii*, cui, ob aquationis defenſionem, brachia ab ipſo vallo deducebantur. Ubi vero a flumine remotius, quam ut brachia iſtiuſmodi fierent metati ſunt, puteis intra vallum in loco maxime declivi effoſſis aquam pluviam interceperunt. Vit. Ælfredi, pag. 58.

river, and which they fortified with a ditch and rampart. The form was circular; whereas thoſe of the Romans were quandrangular; the former ſeemed more defenſible by a ſmaller garriſon; they made but one portal, and this ſecured by a ditch and rampart, and for the moſt part oppoſite ſome river, for the conveniency of watering; but where no river was, they dug Pits within the rampart, and catched in them the rain-water.

Mr. Price[g], who ſurveyed Old Sarum not many years ſince, tells us, that it ſeems to have been formed on the extreme end, or termination of a hill, which commands an extenſive proſpect; from which it was ſeparated by the removal of vaſt quantities of Earth, and ſo reduced into the circular figure, we now ſee it. The whole work occupies a ſpace of near 2000 feet diameter.—The Caſtle was fortified by a deep Intrenchment, with a very ſtrong Wall upon its inner Rampart, conſiſting of Flint Chalk and Rubble, caſed on the outſide with hewn Stone.—There ſeems to have been two Entrances to it, the principal one towards the South-eaſt, guarded by a mole without, but ſo near it, as to admit but of a very narrow Paſſage; the other towards the South-weſt, chiefly, as I ſuppoſe, for conve-

[g] Obſervations on Saliſbury Cathedral, pref. pag. 3, 4.

niency

niency of Water, for the uſe of the Garriſon, from the River Avon, which runs through the Vale below, at about half a mile diſtance.

The Comte de Caylus [h] in his fine Collection of Antiquities, has deſcribed ſome Camps in Normandy, very like ours, on eminences, ſome round, and others of different Figures, and then makes theſe judicious Obſervations.

" On peut donc adopter la tradition immemoriale du pays, qui regarde ſes camps, comme l'ouvrage des Romains; & quoique la *forme de* leurs camps fût *ordinairement quarrèe*, il eſt certain qu'ils la *varioient* ſelon les loix de la guerre, & qu'ils la *ſoumettoient* a la *nature* & a la *ſituation du terrein*; on ne peut meme douter que ceux-ci n'ayent ete des camps permanens, ſtativa; convenables pour des quartiers d'hyver, hyberna; fortifies par la nature & l'art, loci natura & manu munitiſſima. Le rempart etoit de terre, humo, où de quartiers de pierre, vel lapidum molibus: on ne peut donc imaginer d'autres peuples que les Romains, d'autant que ces camps ſont conſtruits avec la plus grande patience, & le plus grande travail."

From what precedes, I think we may deduce the following concluſions. 1. That the Ro-

[h] Recueil d'Antiquités, Tom. 4. pag. 383.

mans ſhewed the Britons the method of throwing up fortifications for a long defence, whereas they before uſed a ſhallow ditch and trees [a] cut down and piled on each other. 2. As the Roman road ran by this place, and it being mentioned in the Itinerary with other noted towns or ſtations, it is probable theſe people firſt gave it its form, and we are certain kept a garriſon here until they evacuated the Iſland. 3. As theſe Events happened before the arrival of the Saxons, however their manner of forming a Camp may agree with this, they yet were not the Authors of it; beſides it is reaſonable to think, the ſituation and ground pointed out what figure it muſt be of.

Other difficulties remain as to the double ditch and rampart, which will hereafter be conſidered. We come now to Dr. Stukely's account of this antient fortreſs, which we muſt obſerve he drew for the time of its greateſt ſplendor, the beginning of King Stephen's reign. — This city is perfectly round, and formed upon one of the moſt elegant deſigns one can imagine. The proſpect at preſent is very auguſt, and would have afforded a noble ſight when in proſperity. It fills up

[a] Quò, incurſionis hoſtium vitandæ cauſa, convenire conſueverant. Cæſar. Com. lib. 5. Not to bear a ſiege.

the

the ſummit of a high and ſteep hill, which originally roſe equally on all ſides to an Apex; the whole work is 1600 feet diameter, included in a ditch of prodigious breadth. It is ſo contrived, that in effect it has two ramparts, the inner and outer and the ditch between. Upon the inner, which is much the higheſt, ſtood a ſtrong wall 12 feet thick, which afforded a parapet at top for the defendants, with battlements quite round. Upon a ſtill higher ground is another deep circular ditch of 500 feet diameter, this is the Caſtle or Citadel. On the inner rampire was another wall of like thickneſs, ſo that between the inner ditch and outer wall lay the City all around. This was divided into equal parts by a meridian line; the banks of both are ſtill left, one to the South and the other to the North; they had walls on them, the traces of which are manifeſt. In the middle of each half towards the Eaſt and Weſt is a gate, with each a Lunette before it, deeply ditched, and two oblique entries; that to the Eaſt is ſquare, and to the Weſt round, though the materials are well nigh carried away to New Sarum. In every Quarter were two Towers, the foundations plainly appearing, then with thoſe on the cardinal points, the Gates and the median rampart, there were 12 in the whole circumference;

ference; ſo that ſuppoſing it to be 5000 feet in circumference, there was a Tower at every 400.

Hence we may imagine the nature of the City was thus; a circular ſtreet went round the Citadel, and croſs ſtreets like Radii fronted each tower. There were then 24 Iſlets for buildings, for houſes, temples and the like. The deſign of the place was, that if one half was taken by an enemy, the other was ſtill defenſible; and after that was taken they might retire into the Caſtle. In an angle to the North-Weſt ſtood the Cathedral and Epiſcopal palace; the foundations are at preſent ſo conſpicuous, that I could eaſily mark out the ground-plot of it. Near this is a large piece of the wall left, made with hewn ſtone, with holes quite through at equal ſpaces. Many wells have been filled up, and no doubt with noble reliques of antiquity, they muſt have been very deep, and eſpecially that in the Caſtle. A good deal of huge fragments and foundations of the Citadel wall are left; a double winding ſtair-caſe led up to the Gate, where bits of arch-work and immenſe ſtrength of ſtone and mortar remain, and within, the foundations of many buildings.—More may be ſeen in the Doctor's Itinera Curioſa; but in that here cited, the attentive Reader may

diſcover

diſcover many errors by comparing it with what went before. I muſt obſerve in general, that we have no inſtance exiſting, of any place built in the regular manner he ſuppoſes Old Sarum to have been; the number of towers and the diſpoſition of the ſtreets never had a being out of Stukely's brain, any more than the wonderful order of Stonehenge.

SECT. III.

The Hiſtory of OLD SARUM, *from the arrival of the Saxons, to the death of* WILLIAM *the Conqueror.*

WE come now to the authentic part of of the hiſtory of Old Sarum. Cerdic and Cynric, his ſon landed here, A. D. 495, and in ſix years after conquered all the Weſt Saxon kingdom. An antient Manuſcript [b] in the Cottonian library, informs us, that he made Wilton his Capital. No doubt but he ſecured Sarum with troops, as it was a very advantageous poſt to whoever poſſeſſed it. Under this fortreſs [c] Cynric fought the Britons, that in caſe of any diſaſter, he

[b] Biblioth. Cotton. Fauſtina, B. 3.

[c] The Saxon Annals mentioning this Tranſaction, calls the place Searesbyrig, which was Sarum.

might

might ſecure a retreat; however he proved victorious. From this time, to the year 800, there is nothing recorded of Sarum nor of any other place, except the frequent and hard ſtruggles of the Britons for liberty, and the wars of the Saxon princes with each other.

Egbert ſucceeded Brithtric in the Weſt Saxon throne, 802; in ſome time after he defeated Beorwulf, King of the Mercians. His ſiſter Alburga [d], founded in Wilton a Monaſtery, and Egbert himſelf frequently [e] reſided at Sarum. Wilton, we know was early one of the Regiæ Villæ, or Royal Burghs, where the [f] Saxon princes had a country houſe.

The Danes having in 960 made an irruption into, and ravaged the Northern parts, Edgar [g] ſummoned to Sarum a Parliament, to conſider of and provide for the defence of Northum-

[d] Monaſticon, Tom. 1. page 191.

[e] Ecbertus frequenter egit Severiæ. Monaſt. ſupra.

[f] In pleriſque *majoribus* ſaltem locis palatium ſive domus Regi recipiendo idonea habebatur, taleſque Villæ Regiæ dicebantur, üſque frequenter diverſabantur. Spelman. vit. Ælfredi. pag. 117. Scripta eſt hæc hujus donacionis cartula in villa *Regali*, quæ nominatur *Wiltonia*, A. D. 850. Thorn apud X Scriptores, pag. 2127.

[g] Unde ſtatim poſt octo dies Rex Parliamentum ſuum apud Sareſberiam convocavit, ubi cunctis regni proceribus congregatis, de cuſtodia terræ Northumbriæ qualiter contra ingreſſum Danorum melius poſſet cuſtodiri, tractaverunt. Brompton, Chron.

berland

berland. It is not foreign to our Purpoſe to ſpeak a few words concerning our antient Parliaments. The name is derived from the French, and was introduced at the Conqueſt; before that, the Saxons called ſuch general Aſſemblies, Mycel Synnoth and Wittena Gemot. Mr. Tyrrel[h] has clearly ſhewn from the beſt authorities, that under theſe were included the Biſhops and Abbots, then the Thanes, or ſecular Nobility, by birth or eſtate; theſe with the former are often called Nobiles, Principes, Proceres, Optimates and Primates: The inferior part was the Milites or Procuratores, Knights or Repreſentatives of the people. Mr. Hurd in his Dialogues on the Engliſh Conſtitution, has fallen into the miſtake of Dr. Brady, in imagining the great Council was made up only of the Tenants in Capite, or thoſe that held of the King, whereas Mr. Tyrrel has undeniably proved the contrary from the famous Charter of Athelwolf concerning tythes, which was confirmed by the great council into a Law at Wincheſter, 855, where after the Subſcription of Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Earldormen and others, it concludes thus: — "There were beſides a great multitude of faithful ſubjects, who all approved of the Royal Subſcription, but the

[h] Introduction to his general Hiſtory of England.

Dignities, or dignified Perſons alone, ſubſcribed their Names [a].

This citation, as well as that from Bromton, informs us what numbers attended Edgar to Sarum, in 960; the houſes were certainly more numerous and the accommodations better than at this day we can imagine, to be fit to receive ſo honourable a multitude; on the whole we may fairly conclude it to have been in a very flouriſhing condition.

Sweyn landing great numbers of Danes, and meeting with no oppoſition, ſoon overran the weſtern and ſouthern Countries; in [b] 1003 he pillaged and burnt Wilton and Syrbirig, or Sarum. The ſavage diſpoſitions of theſe northern barbarians were ſurprizing, for not content with plundering and exerciſing all ſorts of cruelty and brutality on the wretched Natives, but they burnt and deſtroyed their houſes, caſtles and towns. Old Sarum ſhared in the calamities of the nation, however by degrees it recovered its priſtine ſplendor; for in 1075 a Synod was held at London by

[a] Aliorumque fidelium infinita multitudo, qui omnes Regis Chirographum laudaverunt; Dignitates vero ſua nomina ſubſcripſerunt, Ingulph. Spelman. Concil. Tom. 1.

[b] Suanus autem videns Anglorum inconſtantiam ad civitatem Wiltoniam ſuum duxit exercitum, eamque devaſtavit & incendit ſimili quoque modo Seraſbyriam conſumpſit, & poſt, ſuas naves repetiit. Sim. Dunel. pag. 165.

Lanfrank,

Lanfrank, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in which it was ordered, that Biſhops Sees ſhould be removed [c] from Villages and obſcure Places, to Cities, and Towns of note; it being contrary to the Decrees of the Council [d] of Sardis, that they ſhould remain in the former. This occaſioned many removes; and particularly Herman, Biſhop of Sherborne, tranſlated the Epiſcopal Seat from thence to Sarum, which proves it to have held no inconſiderable rank at this Time.

Many of the Clergy diſliked the change Herman made: Beſides complaining of the want of Water and bleakneſs of ſituation, they compared the Church, immured within the Caſtle, [e] to the Ark of God, ſhut up in the Temple of Baalim. Malmſbury, who lived very near this Time, [f] ſpeaking of Old Sarum,

[c] Quod ſedes Epiſcoporum de *Viculis* ad *Urbes celebres* tranſirent. Bromt. pag. 975.

Sedes Epiſcorum de locis *indignis*, ad loca *digniora*, videlicet, *urbes* tranſirent. Gervas. pag. 1654. Quod ſedes Epiſcoporum de *Viculis* tranſirent, ad *urbes majores*; unde factum eſt, ut ſedes *Shurburnenſis* ad *Saleſberian* tranſiret. Knyghton, pag. 2351.

[d] Spelman. Concil. Tom. 2. fol. 78.

[e] Quid Domini Domus in caſtro, niſi fœderis Arca,
In templo Baalim? carcer uterque locus.
Eſt ibi defectus aquæ, ſed copia cretæ,
Sævit ibi ventus, ſed Philomela ſilet.

[f] *Muro vallatum non exiguo*, is a very equivocal expreſſion, and may ſignify the Circumference, or thickneſs, of the Wall. Whoever peruſes monkiſh writers, will, with the Author, have frequent occaſion to complain of their want of preciſion, and their indiſcriminate Phraſeology.

ſays there is a Caſtle inſtead of a City, placed on an height, and ſurrounded with a great wall. This wall I take to have been round the Citadel, becauſe Biſhop Roger, as we ſhall ſee, when we come to his time, built a wall, probably on the outer Rampart, as a greater ſecurity to the inhabitants, and the Cathedral, and Epiſcopal palaces; part of which yet remains, near to where the latter ſtood.

SECT. IV.

The ſame Subject continued.

NO ampler teſtimony can be alledged of the very flouriſhing condition of Sarum in 1085, than the Conqueror's ſummoning thither all the Eſtates of England and Normandy, to ſwear allegiance [f] to him, and to introduce one of the moſt remarkable changes that ever happened to our Conſtitution; this

[f] Nec multo poſt mandavit, ut Archiepiſcopi, Epiſcopi, Abbates, Comites, Barones, Vicecomites, cum ſuis militibus, die calendarum Auguſtarum, ſibi occurrerent *Searyſbiriæ*. Quo cum veniſſent, milites illorum ſibi fidelitatem contra omnes homines jurare coegit. Sim. Dunel. pag. 213.

Nec multo poſt, convocatis tam clero, quam Baronibus, apud *Seareſberiam* omnes ſibi fidelitatem contra omnes homines jurare a rege coacti ſunt. Diceto. p. 487.

was the eſtabliſhing the feudal ſyſtem, of which the ingenious Mr. Blackſtone in his Commentaries ſpeaks. — "We learn, ſays "he, from the Saxon Chronicle, that in the "nineteenth year of King William's Reign, "an invaſion was apprehended from Den-"mark, and the military conſtitution of the "Saxons being then laid aſide, and no other "introduced in its ſtead, the kingdom was "wholly defenceleſs: which occaſioned the "King to bring over a large army of Nor-"mans and Bretons, who were quartered "upon every landholder, and greatly oppreſ-"ſed the people. This apparent weakneſs, "together with the grievances occaſioned by "a foreign force, might cooperate with the "King's remonſtrances, and the better incline "the Nobility to liſten to his propoſals for "putting them in a poſture of defence. For "as ſoon as the danger was over, the King "held a great Council to inquire into the "ſtate of the Nation, the immediate conſe-"quence of which was, the compiling of the "great Survey, called Doomſday book, which "was finiſhed in the next year: And in the "latter end of that very year, the King was "attended by all his Nobility to Sarum, "where all the principal Landholders ſub-"mitted their lands to the yoke of military

tenure,

" tenure, became the King's Vaſſals, and did
" Homage and Fealty to his perſon. This
" ſeems to have been the Æra of formally in-
" troducing the Feudal tenures by Law, and
" probably the very law thus made at the
" Council of Sarum, is that which is ſtill ex-
" tant, and couched in theſe remarkable
" words" — " We enact that all Freemen
" ſhall ſwear on their Fealty, and on the Sa-
" crament, that they will be faithful to King
" William their Lord, both within and with-
" out the realm of England, and every where,
" with all fidelity to preſerve his lands and ho-
" nours, and defend them againſt all enemies
" and foreigners." —— " The terms of this
" Law, as Sir Martin Wright has obſerved,
" are plainly feudal; for firſt, it requires the
" Oath of fealty, which made, in the ſenſe
" of the Feudiſts, every man that took it a
" Tenant or Vaſſal; and ſecondly, the Ten-
" ants obliged themſelves to defend their
" Lord's territories and titles againſt all ene-
" mies foreign and domeſtic. But what puts
" the matter out of diſpute is, another Law
" in the ſame Collection, which exacts the
" performance of the military feudal ſervices,
" as ordained by the general Council; where-
" by all the Earls, Barons, Knights, and all
" other Freemen ſhould have their Arms and

" horſes

" horſes in readineſs to perform complete " ſervice when it ſhould be neceſſary." Thus far Mr. Blackſtone.

The foregoing is corroborated by what [g] Mr. Madox obſerves, that in 1086, as appears by Doomſday book, the Norman Lords and Knights were in actual Seizin of the different Feifs, which the Conqueror conferred on them, and in conſequence, the nation in a ſtate of defence; for the terms of their Tenure were to keep ſo many Knights or armed men ready to attend the King at all times, in proportion to their feif. Feudal tenures were eſtabliſhed in the reign of [h] Edward the Confeſſor, as is plain from his Laws, which laws Lord [a] Coke obſerves, King William confirmed, and added to them the rigorous doctrines, which prevailed in the Dutchy of Normandy, ſuch fruits and dependencies, ſuch hardſhips and ſervices as were unknown under the Saxon Conſtitution.

[b] The Conqueror conferred the Caſtle of

[g] Baronia Anglica, pag. 25, 26.

[h] Debent enim univerſi liberi homines, ſecundum *fædum* ſuum, & ſecundum *tenementa* ſua arma *habere*, &c. Lambard. fol. 135. a.

[a] See Davenport's abridgment of Coke on Littleton, chap. 4. So that when Mr. Blackſtone ſays King William introduced feudal tenures, he muſt mean the rigorous parts of them.

[b] Erat quidem miles ſtrenuus Normannus, Walterus le Ewrus, Comes de Roſmar, cui propter probitatem ſuam rex Guilielmus dedit totum dominium de *Sareſburia* & Ambreſburia. Monaſt. tom. 2. pag. 341.

Saliſbury

Saliſbury on Walter Devereux, Earl of Roſmar in Normandy, and other lands in the County; agreeable to the feudal policy, he impoſed Knights ſervice on the inhabitants, as homage and fealty, Caſtleguard, ward, marriage and relief, theſe were heavy burthens and as ſuch frequently complained of.

Before we conclude the Conqueror's reign we muſt mention, that in Doomſday book, Sarum gelded, or was taxed for 50 hides, and of the third penny the King had 20 ſhillings by weight, and of the increaſe 60 pounds by tale. It is almoſt impoſſible to aſcertain with exactneſs how many Acres a hide contained. [c] Hide is a Saxon word, which Bede tranſlates Familia, the Anglo-Normans called it caſſata and carrucata, the latter from charrue a plough, and we a plough-land, or as much as a plough can till in a year. [d] Somner tells us a Virgate of land contained in ſome places 20, 24 and 30 Acres. Dr. Brady [e] mentions the ſame, with this addition, that it

[c] Hyda tantum agri, ſive terræ continebat quæ familiæ uni ſuſtenandæ ſufficeret. Quod enim Beda familiam vocat, rex ipſe Ælfredus hyde-land tranſtulit, & quod alii manſum, Aſſerius manentem, Malmeſb. hydam appellat, alii etiam carrucatam, caſſatam, Suollingham & Sullingham, a ſulk aratro, & in Dunſtani carta habetur, ſeptem hydas. Certum vero non continet jugerum ſive acrarum numerum. Spelman vit. Ælfred. pag. 74.

[d] Gloſſar. ad X Scriptor. in voc. virgat.

[e] Complete Hiſtory, pag. 205.

was

was but three roods. Mr. Tyrrel [f] ſays a virgate was the fifth part of a hide; Crompton makes a hide a hundred Acres; ſo that taking the mean of the preceding ſums we may reckon it as the latter has done, a ſmall matter more or leſs according to the place [g]. Suppoſing then Sarum was taxed for 5000 Acres, where are we to look for that quantity of land? Mr. Price, who made the lateſt Survey of it, informs us, that Old Sarum occupies a ſpace of near 2000 feet; our Antiquarians and Hiſtorians are then certainly miſtaken as to the contents of a hide. If they be not, I know of no other way to ſolve the difficulty but by ſuppoſing a manor annexed to the Caſtle and that included in the 50 hides; it is very common in Doomſday-book to mention only the town, without taking notice of the hundred or manor, which might have been the caſe here.

Money we find was antiently told and weighed, if it was ſuſpected to be adulterated, it was thrown into a fire, conſtantly kept in the Exchequer for that purpoſe, and the Alloy thereby reduced.

In the times next after the Norman conqueſt, there was very little circulating money

[f] General Hiſt. pag. 53.

[g] Ruricolæ melius hoc norunt; verum ſicut ab ipſis accepimus, Hida a primitiva inſtitutione ex centum agris conſtat. Dial de Scaccario § 17. lib. 1.

in Specie, ſo that the Tenants of Knights fees anſwered to their Lords by military ſervices, and thoſe in Socage, by work and Proviſions. Afterward the revenue was rendered in Gold or Silver, or horſes, dogs, birds of game, &c. In thoſe times payments were made *ad ſcalam* and *ad penſum*, and in blank ſilver, and money numero or by tale. Payment *ad ſcalam*, was when the money was weighed, and ſix-pence over and above each pound accepted by the King's officers to make good the weight. *Ad penſum* was when the coinage became more depraved, and the perſon paying was to make good the deficiency of weight though it was more than ſix-pence in the pound.

In time another method was uſed to have the money paid into the Exchequer of due fineneſs; this was done by melting a part or the whole of it. When a ſample was melted down, or the ſupplement made by adding one Shilling to each twenty, it was then ſaid to be blanched, or dealbated. Payment made numero, or by tale is what we uſe at preſent. Vid. Madox Hiſt. of the Excheq. vol. 1. p. 274 & ſeq. Edit. 1769.

SECT.

SECT. V.

Of the building the Cathedral of Old Sarum, *and of* OSMUND'S *Charter.*

HERMAN, when he had fixed his reſidence at Old Sarum, began a new Cathedral, which he did not live to finiſh. Oſmund his ſucceſſor, was Lord of Say in Normandy, and made by King William Earl of Dorſet and High Chancellor; he was a Man of unblemiſhed Life, and great wiſdom, and as ſuch one of the Conqueror's Privy Council: He perfected the Church, and procured, at great prices from all parts the beſt Singers and moſt learned Clergy; he himſelf did not think it beneath the Epiſcopal dignity, to tranſcribe, bind and illuminate books, promoting letters as he did virtue, by his example.

His Charter to the Church of Sarum, [g] bears date the 5th of April, 1091, at Haſtings, where William Rufus in the 4th of his reign confirmed it. Here follows a tranſlation illuſtrated with Notes. "[h] In the name of the holy and undivided Trinity, I Oſmund, Biſhop of the Church of Saliſbury, make known to all the faithful in Chriſt, as well preſent as to

[g] Pat. 5. memb. 27.

[h] Monaſtic. Tom. 3.

come, that to the honour of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, the moſt bleſſed Virgin Mary, and for the ſalvation of the Souls of King William and his wife Queen Matilda, and of his ſon William King of the Engliſh, and ſucceſſor in his throne; and alſo for the ſalvation of my own ſoul, I have built the Church of Saliſbury and conſtituted Canons therein; and have canonically granted for ever, freely as I received, the goods of the Church to them ſo living canonically. To wit, theſe Towns beſides [a] Knights fees; Gleminſter, Aulton, Cerninſter, Beminſter, Netherbury, Werlington; the Church of Sherborne, with the tenths of the Town, and the other appendages, except the tenths of the Monks and ſepulture; the Church of Bery, of St. George in Dorcheſter, half of the Church of Mere, with a Moiety

[a] The Saxons called Cities and Towns Burghs, or Boroughs; when the Normans came they uſed Villa & Villata, thus Ville de Paris, the City of Paris; ſo that in old records Villa & Burgus are indiſcriminately uſed. See Madox Firma Burgi, pag. 2, 3. Forteſcue makes the ſame obſervation——Sub appellatione villarum continentur Burgi & Civitates, cap. 24.

When Oſmund gave theſe Towns to the Church, the inhabitants paid a certain rent, which was called tenure in burgage; beſides this rent he was ſeized of a great deal of land, called Knights fees, becauſe he was for each fee bound to find a Knight or Soldier to attend the King, when required; for the burgage-tenure he acknowledged no ſuperior Lord, but for other, he didthe the King. The Conqueror conferred theſe lands on him, and he transferred them to the Church.

of

of the tenths, &c. The Church of Saliſbury [b] with its tenths and appendages, and two hides and half of land in the ſaid Town, and ſix hides and half in Stratford, and before the gate of the Caſtle, the land on both ſides the way for Gardens and Houſes for the Canons. Alſo the Church of Wilisford, Pottern, and Lavington, Ramſbury and Bedwin, and one Mill in the ſaid Town. The Church of Wanborough, with a hide and half of land, and the land of [c] one borderer, in the ſame Town, and one garden; likewiſe the Churches of Ferendon, Worel, Calne, Cannings, Marlborough, Bledbery, Sunning, and ten hides of land in Rotſcomb, and the Church of Granham with

[b] We have before remarked, that Walter Devereux was enfeoffed of the Caſtle of Saliſbury, from whoſe deſcendent Oſmund muſt have purchaſed the land here given. There was at this time but one pariſh Church, the patronage of which is here beſtowed on the Canons. The Cathedral was built in the North-weſt angle, near the weſtern Gate of the Caſtle. The land on both ſides the way he gave for gardens and houſes; this was the portway, or Roman military way; Had not the Canons houſes within the Caſtle? By the grant here made it ſeems not, and yet it is probable the two hides and a half of land in the town, were for this purpoſe. They had more reſpect for the Clergy than to let them be expoſed to Robbers or other invaders without the Caſtle, ſo that theſe houſes without might be for recreation.

[c] From the Grand Cuſtomer of Normandy we learn, that Bordage was a baſe tenure, when ſuch a houſe or cottage was obliged to threſh, draw water, grind corn, and do ſuch other ſervile works.

the

the tenths, appendages and adjuncts belonging to each. Moreover, I have given a moiety of every oblation which ſhall be offered upon [d] the principal Altar, except the ornaments, and the whole oblations of the other altars, the Sepulture with the oblations made to the Biſhop when he celebrates Maſs, beſides a moiety of the gold given in the ſaid Church.

If any of the Canons ſhall attend the Biſhop

[d] Before the time of Pope Gregory, called the great, the dead were always buried out of the Town, but ſaying maſs for the dead being then invented, Sepulture became the ſource of great gain, as every one left largely to have Maſſes ſaid to pray his ſoul out of purgatory; the better to ſecure theſe fees, the Clergy made burial grounds round the Churches. The principal Altar was called alſo the high Altar and dedicated to the Patron Saint, as this of Sarum was to the Virgin Mary, the Offerings here were more ſumptuous than at others. By Ornaments we are to underſtand things for the uſe of the Church, as Plate, Images, Crucifixes, Ampuls, Candleſticks, Baſons, Biers, Veſtments, Pixes, Croſiers, Mitres, and ſuch like, which were the prices paid for ſins. Offerunt, ſays Durandus, quoque legale ſacraficium in decimis & primitiis: voluntarium in ſpontaneis oblationibus *pro peccato*, dum pænitentias redimunt, pro gratiarum actione, dum pro collatis a Deo aliqua gratia quicquam offerunt: Dona, dum in ædificia Eccleſiarum, vel utenſilia, vel aliquid offerunt. Rational. Divinor. Offic. lib. 4. cap. 30, num. 34.

There were two Prebends called Major and Minor pars Altaris, theſe I ſuppoſe were formerly ſupported by the oblations made at the Altar, but this becoming too much in proportion to the revenues of the reſt, they had two Prebends conferred on them in lieu, and the offerings were divided among the Dean and Chapter. Theſe country Prebends ſtill retain the names of Major pars & Minor pars altaris, and point out the tranſaction before-mentioned.

in

in the dedication of a Church, he, as chaplain, ſhall receive part of the oblations. Further I have granted two parts of the Prebend of each deceaſed Canon to the uſe of the reſt, and a third part for the uſe of the poor during one year. This Charter is written and confirmed in 1091, &c." Signed by King William and thirty others.

On the fifth of April, in the next year 1092, Oſmund, aſſiſted by Walkeline Biſhop of Wincheſter and John of Bath, ſolemnly dedicated the Church; but the Belfrey was burnt down by Lightening, which was eſteemed an omen of the ſhort duration of the Church itſelf. Knygton ſays the ſteeple was blown down the fifth day after its dedication, but in this he is miſtaken.

SECT. VI.

Of the antient Manner of DUELS.

WILLIAM RUFUS was much perplexed with his Scotch and Welſh wars, and alſo with the treachery of his Barons. In the year 1096 he ſummoned a great Council to Sarum, when Godfrey Baynard accuſed William Earl of Owe or Eu, the King's

King's couſin, of high treaſon, for conſpiring with his enemies. The Earl denied the charge, and challenged him to a Duel, in which however he was conquered; the King thinking this a ſufficient proof of his guilt, commanded [e] his eyes to be pulled out, and his teſticles to be cut off; others he ordered to be hanged, and he ſeized the Eſtates of many more.

The cuſtom of Duelling, which prevailed from the coming of the Normans to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is well worthy the attention of the curious Reader, and will therefore be an excuſe for the long Quotations inſerted in the Margin, which being taken from the beſt and very ſcarce writers, are likely to give us the greateſt inſight into this Gothic Practiſe.

One of the firſt remarks the Romans made after they became acquainted with the Northern nations, was on their cuſtom of ſingle Combat, Velleius Paterculus and Tacitus taking notice of it. Frotho, [f] third King of the Danes, ordered every controverſy to be determined by the

[e] Octavis Epiphaniæ apud *Sareſberiam* celebrato concilio, Wilelmi de Owe in duello victi, oculos eruere & teſticulos abſcindere, & dapiferum illius Will. de Aldri, filium amitæ illius traditionis conſcium. juſſit rex Suſpendi. Sim. Dunel. pag. 222. & Flor. Wigorn.

[f] Controverſia ferro decerni ſanxit, ſpecioſius viribus quam verbis confligendum exiſtimans. Saxo Gram. lib. 5.

ſword,

ſword, thinking it more manly to engage in deeds rather than words. In doubtful caſes, ſays an antient[z] writer, where human teſtimony could not be admitted as deciſive, the Germans left the iſſue to the ſupreme being, as to a juſt judge; the Senate, people and prieſts who commonly attended on theſe occaſions, implored the divine aſſiſtance, as the Salic law directed, rehearſed its frequent interpoſitions, and begged God to grant victory to the innocent. Three cauſes are aſſigned for this cuſtom. 1. A defect of Laws in reſolving ambiguous caſes. 2. The people being ever accuſtomed to arms, and receiving their notions of juſtice from their warlike Anceſtors, made uſe of Duels as the moſt compendious means of deciding doubtful points; and thirdly, leſt private, ſhould occaſion public feuds, and involve Societies in bloody contentions, they ſuffered the aggreſſor and aggrieved to ſettle the matter by a ſingle Combat. Theſe reaſons would have their proper weight, were they not founded on a petitio principii, or begging the Queſtion, which however they took for granted, that God viſibly and ſecundarly interferes in doing juſtice to the innocent; there are many lamentable inſtances to prove he does not, by the guilty

[z] Aventini Annales Boior. lib. 4.

being victorious in Duels, as well as in Courts of Law.

Combats became part of our Laws, as appears from Bracton, Glanville and others; thoſe for criminal caſes were granted out of the Court [h] of the Conſtable, or Earl Marſhall of England. Both parties appeared in Court when the Plaintiff made [a] his charge or complaint; this the defendant was obliged to deny word for word, and then threw down his gage, which was generally [b] his glove; this the Plaintiff took up, and threw down his, whereby the challenge was underſtood to be mutually accepted. Both then entered bail, to make good to the Conqueror whatever damage [c] he ſhould ſuſtain in the duel, either in his body, horſe and arms, as well as obtaining that for which the Combat was entered

[h] Sir Robert Cotton on the Lawfulneſs of Combats, pag. 61.

[a] P. ſe plainte & T. le nie mot a mot & il en offre ſon gage, a deffendre ſoy. L'en doit premierement prendre le gage au defendeur, & puiſcely a l'apeleur & cheſcun doit donuer pleges de mener la loi. Vetus conſuetud. Norman par. 2, chap. 2.

Tenetur tunc defendere jus ipſius petentis de verbo in verbum ſicut verſus eum oſtendit. Glan vil. lib. 2, cap. 3.

[b] Hinc inde dantur Vadia, ab actore vadium diſrationandi; a reo vadium defendendi, quod in hoc regno ſit, cum Duelliones hinc inde chirothecas offerunt. Skene in Regiam Majeſt. lib. 3, cap. 23.

[c] Ut ad illum qui vicerit ſit emendatum malum, quod in bello acciperit, tam in corpore quam in cavallo, ſive in armis, & aſſequatur hoc pro quo bellum factum erit. Uſatici Barcin. MSS. cap. 21.

into.

into. The Judge or preſident often received their Gages and fixed a day for [d] the Engagement, which in civil caſes was 40 days, but for murder three days. In caſes of high treaſon, Glanville ſays, the accuſer was admitted to bail, and if he could find none, on his oath, which [e] was done to encourage diſcoverers, but the accuſed was committed to priſon. Thoſe who engaged on foot were allowed [f] to cloath themſelves with as much linen and ſkin as they pleaſed, ſo that their head and feet remained bare. They had nothing but plain gloves and a naked ſword in their hands, with one or more at their ſide. Their ſhield was of wood, covered with a hide, and they held an iron boſs in their hand; they had a tunic with Sleeves reaching only to the elbows. The

[d] Le Seignor doit le gage recevoir & aſſener le jour de battaille au quarentieſme jour, ſe ce n'eſt d'omecide enquoi il n'i aque 3 jours de reſpit de bataille. Aſſiſ. Hieroſol. chap. 63.

[e] Solet in talibus fides ſufficere, ne nimiæ diſtrictionis ſecuritas, alios terreat a conſimili accuſatione. Sciendum quod in hoc placito (homici dii, &c.) non ſolet accuſatus per plegios dimitti, niſi ex regiæ poteſtatis beneficio. De leg. Lib. 14. cap. 1. & 3.

[f] Judex cuique duos præbere debet, qui videant quod ſecundum conſuetudinem præparentur. Quantum voluerint de corio & lineo induant, dummodo frontes, id eſt, capita atque pedes permaneant enudati. Et non niſi ſimplices habeant chirothecas: nudum in manu quilibet habeat gladium & cum uno vel pluribus ſecundum cujuſque arbitrium præcingatur: clypeum ligneum corro tectum, & non niſi umbonem ferreum in manu ferant & unicam tunicam induant cujus manicæ uſque ad cubitum ſe extendant. Spec. Saxon. lib. art. 63.

horſemen [g] had their hoſe, Helmets and Viſiers, a Shield and launce and two ſwords; the horſes were to be covered with armour and every way prepared for battle. It was not lawful for them to engage before they had taken certain oaths, nor could they be reconciled without the conſent of the Court.

[g] Se ils ſont Chevaliers, ils doivent venira cheval en l'hotel dou Seignour, pour eaus offrir, '& doivent avoir ler chauces de fer & lor eſpalieres veſtues & doivent faire amener les cheveaus, couvers de fers, & de toutes autres choſes appareilles ancy com por enter en champ, & fair apporter lor autres armures dequoy ils doivent eſtre armes el champ. De haubert & de chauçes & de heaumes & viſiers & que chacun ait cote a armer & gambiſon, ſe veaut, & ſe il ne veaut gambiſon, il peut mettre devant ſon ventre une contre curree de tele, ou de coton, ou de boure de ſec, tele & ſi fort com il vodra, & doit avoir un eſcu & une lance & deux eſpees, & que les lances & des eſpees des Chevaliers qui ſe combattent en champ guages de bataille, & doivent eſtre de tel façon com ils vodront; mais que ils ne ſoient pas tels que ils fuiſſent paſſer par les mailles dou en l'orielle du heaume, tout antour orles de fer, tels com il vodra, ou raſors. Et en l'eſcu doit avoir deux broches de fers tout emmi l'eſcu, & l'autre au pie de ſoute, & doivent eſtre de tel groſſe come ils vodront & de tel longour juſques a un pier & neent plus. Et entour l'eſcu taut de broches de fer come ils vodront, aguës, ou raſours. Et le cheval doit eſtre couvert de couverture de fer, & avoir une teſtiere de fer, & emmi la teſtiere une broche de fer, telle come celle de l'eſcu, & peut mettre chaſcun en ſes couvertures de fer d'entour chene ſi lonc come il vodra, pour les jares & les jambes de ſon cheval couvrir & garder, & chaſcun doit avoir l'une des ſes eſpees attachee a l'arçon de la ſelle devant, & l'autre doit avoir ceinte, & un ou deux ſourneaux reaux pleins de ce que ils vodront, mais que de que il puiſſe nuire ſon averſaire, ne gregier & pouvent convrir leur chevaux d'autres couvertures ſur celles de fer, telles come ils vodront. Aſſiſ. Hieroſol. chap. 95.

A Man

A Man in the Reign of Henry the Second, might refuſe a Duel for two Reaſons; 1. his Age, if he was above ſixty; and 2dly, for Mahem, if his bones were broken, or his Skull fractured or otherwiſe injured; in either caſe, however, he was obliged to clear himſelf by hot iron, if a freeman, or hot water if a ſlave [h]. Whoever was conquered in the ſingle combat, or failed in the Ordeal, was at the mercy of the King as to his Life, his goods were confiſcated, and his heirs diſinherited for ever. I ſhall now give an account of a duel, in the [a] Words of Holinſhed, ſo late as the time of Queen Elizabeth, which will illuſtrate what we have already written.

" The 18th of June, 1571, in Trinitie " Terme, there was a combat appointed to " have bin foughte for a certaine manour and " demaine lands belonging thereunto, in the " Iſle of Hartye, adjoining to the iſle of She- " pey in Kent, Simon Lowe and John Kime " were plaintifes, and had brought a writ of " righte againſt Thomas Paramore, who of- " fered to defend his right by battail, where- " upon the plaintifes aforeſayde, accepted to

[g] Nec alio modo niſi de licentia Domini Regis vel ejus Juſticiarii de cætero poſſunt ſibi ad invicem reconciliari. Glanvil, lib. 24, cap. 1.

[h] Glanvil, locis ſupra citatis.

[a] Chronicle, vol. 3, p. 1858, & ſequent.

" aun-

" aunſwer his challenge, offering likewyſe to
" defende their right to the ſame mannor and
" landes, and to prove by battail, that Para-
" more had no right or good title to have the
" ſame mannor and lands. Hereupon the ſayd
" Thomas Paramore brought before the
" Judges of the Common Pleas at Weſtmin-
" ſter, one George Thorne, a bigge, broade,
" ſtronge ſet fellowe, and the Playntifes
" brought Henry Nayler, maſter of defence,
" and ſervaunt to the right honorable the
" Erle of Leyceſter, a proper ſlender man,
" and not ſo taule as the other, Thorne caſt
" downe a gauntlet, which Nayler took up.
" Upon the Sunday before the battaile ſhould
" be tryed on the next morrow, the matter
" was ſtayed, and the parties agreed, that
" Paramore being in poſſeſſion, ſhould have
" the lande, and was bound in five hundred
" pounde, to conſider the Plaintifes, as upon
" hearing the matter the Judges ſhoulde
" awarde. The Queenes Majeſty was the
" taker up of the matter, in this wiſe. It
" was thought good, that for Paramore's aſſu-
" raunce, the order ſhould be kept touching
" the combate, and that the Plaintifes Lowe
" and Kime, ſhould make default of appear-
" ance; but that yet ſuch as were ſureties for
" Nayler their Champion's appearance, ſhould

" bring

" bring him in, and likewiſe thoſe that
" wer ſureties for Thorne, in diſcharge
" of theyr band, ſhoulde bring in the ſame
" Thorne, and that the Courte ſhoulde ſitte
" in Tuthill-fieldes, where was prepared one
" plot of ground, one and twenty yards
" ſquare, double rayled for the combate,
" without the Weſt ſquare, a ſtage beeing ſet
" up for the Judges, repreſenting the Courte
" of the common pleas. All the compaſſe
" without the liſtes, was ſette with ſcaffoldes
" one about above another, for people to
" ſtande and beholde. There were behinde
" the ſquare where the Judges ſate, two
" tentes, the one for Nayler, the other for
" Thorne. Thorne was there in the morning
" tymely, Nayler about ſeaven of the clocke
" came through London, apparaled in a dou-
" blet, and galegaſcoyne breeches all of crim-
" oſyn ſatyn, cutte and raſed, a hat of blacke
" velvet, with a red fether and band, before
" him drums and fifes playing: the gauntlet
" caſt down by George Thorne, was borne
" before the ſaid Naylor upon a ſword's point,
" and hys baſton (a ſtaffe of an elle long,
" made taper-wiſe, tipt with horne) with his
" ſhielde of harde leather was borne after him,
" by Aſkam, a Yeoman of the Queenes guarde:
" he came into the palace at Weſtminſter,

" and

" and ſtaying not long before the hall dore,
" came backe into the Kinges Streete, and ſo
" along through the Sanctuary and Tothill
" Streete into the field, where he ſtayed till
" paſt nine of the clocke, and then Sir Jerome
" Bowes brought him to his tent: Thorne be-
" ing in the Tent with Sir Henry Cheney
" long before. About ten of the clock, the
" Court of common pleas removed, and came
" to the place prepared, when the Lord Chief
" Juſtice, with two other hys aſſociates were
" ſet, then Lowe was called ſolemnely to
" come in, or elſe he to loſe his writ of right.
" Then after a certain tyme, the ſureties of
" Henry Nayler were called to bring in the
" ſayde Nayler champion for Simon Lowe,
" and ſhortly thereupon Sir Jerome Bowes,
" leading Nayler by the hand, entreth with
" him the liſtes, bringing him down that
" ſquare by which he entred, being on the
" left hande of the Judges, and ſo about, till
" he came to the next ſquare, juſt againſt the
" Judges, and there makyng courteſie, firſt
" with one legge and then with the other,
" paſſed forthe till he came to the myddle of
" the place, and then mayde the lyke obey-
" ſance, and ſo paſſing tyll they came to the
" barre, there he made the lyke curteſie, and
" hys ſhielde was held uppe alofte over hys
head.

" head. Nayler put off hys nether ſtockes, and
" ſo bare foote and bare legged ſave hys ſylke
" ſcauſlons to the ankles, and hys dublet
" ſleeves tyed up above the elbowe, and bare
" headed, came in as is aforeſayd. Then
" were the ſureties of George Thorne called
" to bring in the ſame Thorne, and immedi-
" ately Sir Henry Cheney entring at the up-
" per ende on the right hande of the Judges,
" uſed the lyke order in coming aboute by his
" ſide as Nayler had before on that other ſide,
" and ſo commyng to the barre with lyke
" obeyſance, helde up hys ſhielde. Procla-
" mation was made that none ſhould touche
" the bars, nor preſume to come within the
" ſame, except ſuch as were appoynted. The
" Lord Chief Juſtice then rehearſed the mat-
" ter, and for defaulte of appearance in Lowe
" adjudged the land to Paramore; he alſo wil-
" led Henry Nayler to render agayne to George
" Thorne his gauntlet, whereunto the ſayd
" Nayler anſwered, that his Lordſhip might
" command him any thing, but willingly he
" would not render the ſayde gauntlet to
" Thorne, except he coulde win it; and fur-
" ther he chalenged the ſayde Thorne to playe
" with hym half a ſcore blowes, to ſhow
" ſome paſtime to the Lord Chief Juſtice,
" and the other there aſſembled, but Thorne

" aunſwered, that he came to fight and not " to play, and would not play. The Lord " Chief Juſtice commending Nayler for his " valiant courage, commanded them both " quietly to depart the field."

This account agrees in moſt particulars with what we have extracted from other writers, and ſhews that the manner of Duels, when they became parts of the Law, were the ſame in moſt Countries.

SECT. VII.

The Hiſtory of OLD SARUM, *&c. during the Reigns of* HENRY I. *and King* STEPHEN.

ARCHBISHOP *Anſelm*, who had retired beyond ſeas, landed at Dover, and on the 23d of September 1100, came to Henry I. [b] who was then at Old Sarum. The King required him to do homage and fealty, and receive inveſtiture at his hands; but the Prelate ſtiffly refuſed, and thereby created much uneaſineſs between Henry and Pope Paſchal. It may be proper to explain theſe terms Homage and Fealty. Biſhops were

[b] Vid. Eadmer, pag. 55, 56. Daniel in his life, pag. 57.

temporal

temporal Peers as to their Baronies, and therefore Tenants in Capite of the King, and that they held their Temporalities of the King is plain from numberleſs inſtances among the Letters Patents, where we find the time when they were reſtored to every new Biſhop, the King taking them into his hands on the deceaſe of the former. Lordſhip and Tenancy then could not ſubſiſt without theſe acknowledgements, of Homage and Fealty; the former was done in this manner; the Tenant kneeling down, held his hands joined between the hands of his Lord, and ſaid [c]; "I become "your man from this day forward, for life "and limb, and for earthly honour; and I "will bear faith to you for the tenement "which I hold and claim to hold of you; ſaving the faith which I owe to our Lord the "King, and to my other chief Lords." When Fealty was done the Tenant put his hand on the Goſpels, and ſaid; "Hear you "this my Lord R. that J. T. will be faithful "and loyal to you, and will bear faith to you; "and I will loyally do and acknowledge the "Cuſtoms and ſervices which I ought to do "to you, at the terms aſſigned me. So God "help me and his Saints." When this was

[c] Madox Baronia Anglica, pag. 271, & ſeq.

done, the Prince gave the Tenant ſeizin of the Biſhoprick, Abbey, Honor, Barony or Tenancy, which delivery of ſeizin was alſo called inveſtiture; but this term became particularly applied to ſpiritual promotion, when the King delivered the Paſtoral [d] Staff, and put on the Biſhop or Abbot's finger a gold ring.

Henry had a proper Idea of his own rights, and knew what fatal conſequences muſt enſue, did he relax the rigour of the feudal polity in this inſtance; it was giving no ſmall part of the wealth of his Subjects to the diſpoſal of the Pope, and unhinging the allegiance of his other Tenants; by perſeverance he brought Anſelm to comply, and the Pope compromiſed the matter, by ſuffering Eccleſiaſtics to do Homage, reſerving to himſelf Inveſtitures.

This ſame King ſummoned to [e] Old Sarum,

[d] Si ergo Virgam paſtoralitatis ſignum, ſi annulum ſignaculum fidei tradit laica manus, quid in Eccleſia Pontifices agunt? Says proud Pope *Paſchal* in Malmeſb. de Hen. I. pag. 163, n. 40.

[e] Poſt hæc Parliamentum ſuum 13 Kal. Aprilis apud Sareſberiam convocavit; ubi juſſu regis, Comites, Barones cum clero tocius regni ſibi & Willielmo filio ſuo homagium fecerunt & fidelitatem juraverunt; & ibidem habita eſt cauſa inter Cantuarienſem Archiepiſcopum Radulpum & Thurſtinum Eboracenſem electum ac benedictione ab ipſo Cantuarienſi ſuſcipienda, profeſſionem eidem facienda. Bromt. pag. 1006. Florence of Worceſter and Eadmerus vary as to the time of this Council, but that is immaterial. Vid. Eadm. lib. 5, pag. 117. Florent. & Hoveden. Annal. Par. 1, fol. 271.

the

the 20th of March, 1116, all the Nobility, Knights and Freeholders in Normandy and England, to do Homage and ſwear Fealty to his ſon William, as heir of the Kingdom, and to ſecure the ſucceſſion to him and Queen Maud. Here Roger, Biſhop of Sarum, ſwore with the reſt, and afterwards ſhamefully perjured himſelf, as we ſhall preſently ſee. We cannot avoid repeating what we have before obſerved, of the very flouriſhing ſtate of Sarum, which ſeems about this time to have arrived at an enviable degree of ſplendor, but like other ſublunary things ſoon to ſink into ruins and oblivion, unleſs a happineſs denied it, ſhould await theſe pages, that of preſerving the few traces of its former glory.

At this Council the old diſpute about the Supremacy of the ſee of Canterbury was revived. Thurſtan, Archbiſhop of York, was required to acknowledge Ralph, as his Metropolitan, and to receive his benediction from and do his duty to him; Thurſtan anſwered that he was willing to be conſecrated by him, but nothing more; but this was refuſed him, unleſs he complied in other reſpects: But going to a Council held at Rheims by Pope Catixtus, he was conſecrated by the Pontiff himſelf, and after obtained a Bull for the enjoyment of his

Biſhop-

Biſhoprick, under pain of Anathema to the King, and ſuſpenſion to the Archbiſhop.

Biſhop Roger, who from being a poor Norman prieſt, by good fortune arrived to the See of Sarum, was Chancellor [f] and Chief Juſticiary moſt of the reign of Henry I. and adminiſtered the affairs of the Kingdom during that Prince's abſence, which was ſometimes two or three years. By the ſequel we find, he made a good advantage of this opportunity of enriching himſelf and connections. The Caſtle of Sarum he repaired, and ſurrounded [g] with a new wall; the Cathedral and epiſcopal Palace

[f] Ipſum poſtremo Regnum fidei ejus committere, Cancellarium in initio regni, nec multo poſt epiſcopum Saleſberiæ fecit. Rogerius ergo agebat Cauſas, ipſe moderabatur expenſas, ipſe ſervabat gazas. Hoc quando rex erat in Anglia, hoc ſine ſocio & teſte, quando (quod crebro & diu accidit) morabatur Normanniæ. Malmeſb. Hiſt. lib. 2, pag. 184.

[g] Malmeſbury ſays, "Caſtellum Saleſberiæ, quod regii juris "proprium eſſet, ab Henrico rege impetratum, muro cinctum, "cuſtodiæ ſuæ attraxerat." By this the Hiſtorian intimates, that Roger's intereſt was ſo great with the King, as to perſuade him to beſtow on him the Caſtle of Old Sarum in prejudice to the lay Baron, to whom William the Conqueror gave it. Vid. Matt. Par. fol. 439.

In the fifth Section I have obſerved from Oſmund's charter, that he gave two hides and an half, and the lands on both ſides the way for gardens and Houſes for the Canons; I there ſuppoſed the lands laſt-mentioned were on each ſide of the Portway, but from better information, think they and the former lay within the firſt and ſecond rampart; Biſhop Roger found the Caſtle, "muro cinctum," already ſurrounded with a wall, and as a

lace were embelliſhed by his munificence; ſo that, ſays [b] the Hiſtorian, they appeared but one Stone, the joints were ſo accurately cloſed; they yielded to none, and excelled moſt religious ſtructures in England. Unhappily for the Biſhop as well as for his Caſtle, the Expence and labour he had beſtowed on this and other places, in rendering them beautiful and ſtrong, was interpreted in the tumultuous reign of King Stephen as Acts dangerous to the Government, and affording ſhelter to his competitor, the Empreſs Maud. Though he had been principally inſtrumental in ſetting the Crown on his head at the expence of rank ingratitude and perjury, Stephen rewarded him as all traitors deſerve, he thought, or pretended to think, his allegiance doubtful, and ordered him to ſurrender his Caſtles, with

as a further ſecurity, he built another on the outward rampart; ſo that it was really "carcer uterque locus." The ſix hides and an half in Stratford given alſo by Oſmund, was where the Dean's houſe ſtood and his Demeſne lay, about half a mile below the Caſtle, called ſtill the Dean's court; ſo that except him, the Canons, Prebendaries and other Eccleſiaſtics, were little better than Priſoners, having neither ingreſs nor egreſs without the permiſſion of the Caſtellan firſt obtained.

[b] Fecit edificia ſpatio diffuſa, numero pecuniarum ſumptuoſa, ſpecie formociſſima; ita juſte compoſito ordine lapidum, ut junctura perſtringat intuitum, & tota materia unum mentiatur eſſe Saxum. Eccleſiam ſuam Sariſburienſem & novam fecit, & ornamentis excoluit, ut nulli in Anglia ceſſerit, ſed multas præceſſerit. Malmeſb.

which

which he readily complied. The Clergy of thoſe days, neglecting their proper vocations, involved themſelves in [b] ſecular concerns; Roger had procured the Caſtle from the Devereux family on whom the Conqueror had conferred it; but Stephen the very year of his taking it, 1139, reſtored it to Patric [c] Devereux.

In 1143 the Empreſs's party had ſeized Sarum, and from thence had very much [d] diſturbed the King's party; Stephen himſelf came to Wilton with a deſign to fortify the Nunnery; but the Earl of Glouceſter raiſing what forces he could, followed him, and coming unexpectedly in the night, ſet the Town on fire, ond obliged the King and his brother to eſcape under ſhelter of a dark night.

Whoever peruſes the beſt writers of the times we are ſpeaking of, will find that Sarum muſt have ſuffered very ſeverely in thoſe civil

[b] Epiſcopi temporis hujus ſe negotiis ſecularibus immiſcentes & Comitatus affectantes, ſeu Vicecomitatus, vel Caſtellaneas, Rogerum quondam bonæ memoriæ Sariſburienſem epiſcopum revocent ad memoriam. Diceto, pag. 652.

[c] See Milles's Catalogue of Honor.

[d] Rex Stephanus poſt multarum irruptiones eccleſiarum, exuſtiones & depredationes Villarum, quas per manus Flandrienſium Satellitum multis in locis exercuerat, tandem cum fratre ſuo Wintonienſi epiſcopo in manu forti venit Wiltoniam, ut ex Monaſterio ſancti monialium opportunum ſibi conſtitueret præſidium ad arcendos Sariſberienſium excurſus, qui pro tuenda Imperatricis parte multa fortiter contra regales gerebant. Chron. Gervas. pag. 1358.

broils

broils, by falling alternately into the hands of oppoſite parties; the laſt poſſeſſor diſmantling it to make it leſs tenable to the next. Dr. Brady ſays the deſtroying of Caſtles and houſes, and laying lands waſte, was introduced by the Normans, who being great Feudal Lords, could ſoon collect their tenants for theſe purpoſes. Mr. Tyrrel adds, that though the Biſhops thundered out excommunications againſt all violators of the clergy or Churches, they had no effect. The continuator of Florence expreſſly tells us [e], ſuch as manured and cultivated Towns and Villages, and the inhabitants thereof, in Stephen's reign, were given to the Soldiers as their Wages, and were ſold with their goods and ſubſtances. Cambden alſo aſſures us, at this time, there were as many Tyrants as Lords of Caſtles. Old Sarum cannot be ſuppoſed to have been exempted from theſe calamities; indeed we find it making no figure after this period, but every thing tending to its diſſolution.

Henry the ſecond confirmed the charter of William Rufus, and granted beſides, all the tenths of New Foreſt, and his other foreſts in Dorſet, Wilts and Berks; that is, the

[e] Militibus in ſtipendium dantur & venduntur vicorum & villarum cultores atque habitatores, cum rebus ſuis univerſis ac ſubſtantiis.

tenths of the farm, paſture, herbage, of Cows, cheeſe, ſwine, mares, and of veniſon, except that caught for the King's uſe. With ſtables in Windſor foreſt, and wood ſufficient to re-repair the Church; the toll alſo, and forfeitures and pleas, which Queen Matilda [f] annexed to the market of Sarum. This Charter muſt have been made early in Henry II's reign, it being ſigned by Theobald, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who died in 1160. The nation aſſuming a more tranquil appearance, the Biſhop might think it prudent to have all former grants ſecured after the late ſtorm by a new Charter.

About the year 1167, Maud, Dutcheſs of Saxony and Bavaria, and eldeſt daughter of Henry II. was eſpouſed to Henry V. Duke of Bavaria and Saxony. The King raiſed a large aid for this purpoſe. The Biſhop of Saliſbury, [g] rendered 21l. 6s. 8d. for the fees belonging to his See.

We before remarked that in King Stephen's reign the Caſtle of Old Sarum was ſeveral times diſmantled; in this condition it was

[f] The privilege of Toll, &c. was made by Maud, probably at the time Old Sarum was in her poſſeſſion in Stephen's reign; or by Maud of Bologne, wife of King Stephen.

[g] Epiſcopus Sariſberienſis reddit compotum de 21l. 6s. and 8d. de auxilio pro militibus quos recognoſcit ſe debere Regi. Mag. Rot. 14. Hen. II. rot. 11.

when

when Henry II. came to the throne; not to let it run entirely to ruin, he expended the Sum of ſixty-one [b] pounds in reparations.

The See of Old Sarum being vacant by the death of Joceline, Henry, as was then uſual, appointed Herbert, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Jordan, Dean of Sarum, and Richard Fitz Ebrard, Keepers or Adminiſtrators of it, who accounted for the Income, half-yearly, and for the [a] corn and wool, and other things that they ſold, beſides Pleas and Thedingpeni. (which I take to be the farms of Honours annexed to the See.)

[b] Summa denariorum, Regis in caſtro de Sareſberia 61l. & 13d. Mag. Rot. 23 Hen II. Rot. 6. In the ſame roll, the ſheriff is ſaid to have paid into the Exchequer 20 marks for the Town of Old Sarum. "Idem vice comes reddit compotum de "auxilio Burgi de Sareſberia". Mr. Madox thinks the firſt payment was for repairs, and ſo I have ſaid in the Text; but a learned Friend imagines it was the annual Form accounted for by the Earl or Caſtellan, as the Sheriff accounted for the Town.

[a] Epiſcopatus de Saresberia de dimidio anno: Herbertus Archidiaconus Cantuariæ & J. Decanus Saresberiæ & R. Filius Ebrardi Cuſtodes Epiſcopatus Saresberiæ reddunt compotum de—— dimidio anno: Et de——de blado & lana & aliis rebus venditis & Thedingpeni & Placitis. Et de 25l. & 16s. & 8d. de redditibus Archidiaconatus. Ed de 4l. de remanenti denariorum Beati Petri. Et de 8l. & 6s. de oblatione majoris Altaris in Septimana Pentecoſtes. Et de 4l. & 10d. de eccleſia de Saldeburnia, quæ eſt in manu Regis propter contentionem Advocatorum. Summa 177l. & 15s. & 9d. & ob. & 2 Biſantii. M. Rot. 31. Hen. II. A Bezant in the 23 Hen. II. was equal to two ſhillings then.

They accounted in like manner for the profit of the Archdeaconry, the offerings on the High Altar at Whitſuntide, and of Saldeburn church, then in diſpute.

Henry taught by the misfortunes of his predeceſſors, looked with a jealous eye on fenced towns; the protection afforded by theſe was the ſource of the Barons inſolence and rebellion; he reſolved therefore to purſue quite a different plan from that of the laſt King, who granted liberty to every one to erect Caſtles, whereas Henry cauſed above eleven hundred of them to be razed, whereby, ſays Holinſhed, the power of the Nobility was not a little reſtrained. He kept the See vacant until a little time before his death, and notwithſtanding his Charter, did not probably wiſh to ſee Sarum ſo flouriſhing and ſtrong as it formerly was.

We find Old Sarum taxed its proportion with other Towns in every aid, Tallage and Eſcuage, beſides Donums and the yearly farm. Add to this the hardſhips ſuſtained by the Inhabitants, which were peculiarly diſtreſſing on account of their Situation in a Caſtle. By Magna Charta [b] they were obliged to conſtant Caſtle-guard; if they could not perform it in perſon, others muſt be hired. The Conſtables, Knights and Sergeants, ſays [c] Mr. Ma-

[b] Cap. 20. [c] Baronia Anglica, pag 19.

dox,

dox, which were in Caſtles, as well as thoſe belonging to the King, as thoſe belonging to the Barons, did uſe in former ages to exerciſe a great Superiority over the Towns which were near them, and likewiſe the adjacent Country. No wonder men who were covered with ſteel ſhould domineer over Burgeſſes and peaſants, the armed over the unarmed. The former uſed to make captures upon the latter, of hay, corn, beer and other things under divers denominations, to wit, Pryſe, Tyne of Caſtle, forrage, &c. Thus the Conſtable of Dover Caſtle and the ſoldiers, were accuſtomed to take from the Kentiſhmen, ſtraw, hay, vetches, peas, beans, corn, and other things[c]. The priſe of beer for the Caſtle of Briſtol was worth a 100 ſhillings yearly. By cuſtom theſe captures became rightful; the Burgeſſes often ſought the King's protection, who exempted them by charter; and theſe exemptions became parts of their Franchiſes.

Here then we have the *true Reaſons* for the tranſlation of the Church, and removal of the Inhabitants, though never before explained; for when our antient Writers mention[d] the in-

[c] Madox ſupra.

[d] Ad ejuſdem quoque ſpectat præconium immortale, quod Eccleſiam Sarisburienſem a loco convexo, arido & *caſtro Comitis vicino* ad locum tranſtulit competentem. Matt. Paris.

Iſte vero inſolentiam pertæſus præſidiarii militis *arcis vicinæ*. Godwyn in Vit. R. Poore.

conve-

convenience of the Earl's Caſtle and Garriſon, what theſe were, was then known to every child almoſt, but ſince the abolition of feudal tenures, they are become more obſcure.

The cauſes of uneaſineſs before recited, were thoſe that induced a change; the want of water was inſufficient, for the ſame wells continued, neither in this nor in other neceſſaries, could they be diſtreſſed more than they had been a hundred years before. "It was given "out, ſays Holinſhed, that the Townſmen "wanted water in Old Salisburie, it is flat "otherwyſe, ſithe that hill is very plentifully "ſerved with ſpringes and wels of very ſweete "water. The truth of the matter therefore is "this. In the tyme of civill warres, the ſoul-"diors of the Caſtle and Chanons of Old Sa-"rum fell at oddes, inſomuch that after often "brawles, they fell at laſt to ſadde blowes. "It happened therefore in a Rogation weeke, "that the Clergy going in ſolemne Proceſſion, "a controverſie fell between them about cer-"taine walkes and limites which the one ſide "claymed and the other denyed. Such alſo "was the whote (hot) entertainment on eche "part, that at laſt the Caſtellanes eſpying "thyir time gate between the Clergy and the "Town, and ſo coyled them as they returned "homeward, that they feared any more

to

" to gang their boundes for that yere. Here-
" upon the people miſſing their belly-chere,
" for they were wont to have banketting at
" every ſtation, a thing practiſed by the reli-
" gious in old tyme, wherewith to link in the
" Commons unto them, they conceyved forth-
" with a deadly hatred againſt the Caſtellanes;
" but not being able to cope with them by
" force of arms, they conſulted with their Bi-
" ſhop, and he with them ſo effectually, that
" it was not long ere they, I meane the Cha-
" nons, began a Church, upon a peice of their
" owne ground, pretending to ſerve God
" there in better ſafetie, and with farre more
" quietneſſe than they could before. The
" people alſo ſeeing the diligence of the Cha-
" nons, and reputing their harmes for their
" own inconvenience, were as earneſt on the
" other ſide to be near unto thoſe prelates;
" and therefore every man brought hys houſe
" unto that place; and thus became Old Sa-
" rum in few years utterly deſolate, and New
" Salisburie rayſed up inſtede thereof, to the
" great decay alſo of Harnham and Wilton [e]."

[e] Holinſhed, pag. 51. col. 3.

SECT.

SECT. VIII.

Of the antient Manner of TOURNAMENTS.

THE feudal ſyſtem being a military policy, and requiring always a number of men ready for war, it was thought proper to excite emulation and the thirſt of military glory by mock repreſentations of war, which were exhibited in Tournaments and Juſts. Exerciſes of this kind may be found among moſt warlike people; the Romans [f] accuſtomed their youth from an early age to handle their Arms and engage in ſham-fights the better to prepare them for victory in real engagements. If we are to look for the origin of theſe ſports in the name, they are derived from the French, but there is no occaſion for this; our Menſæ Rotundæ, or round Tables, unleſs our Accounts be totally fabulous, are of this Kind. The antient Celts, as Athæneus [g] informs us, ſat like our Britiſh Hero and his companions in a ring, with each his Squire behind ſtand-

[f] Fuit antiquitus hæc jure militari diſciplina Romanorum, ut qui Armis fuerant exercendi, ab ineunte ætate aſſueſſerent militiæ imaginariæ, & ludentes in eo jugiter verſarentur Adoleſcentes, unde poſtmodum in neceſſitatibus Reipublicæ felicitèr triumpharent. Joh. Saresb. Metalog. l. 3. c. 10.

[g] Lib. 4. cap. 13.

ing

ing and holding his ſhield. Lord Lyttelton thinks that tilts and tournaments were firſt [a] introduced into Germany by the Emperor Henry, ſurnamed the Fowler, who died in 936; among other ordinances relating to thoſe Sports, he forbad any to enter the liſts, who could not prove a Nobility of four deſcents: They were ſoon after brought into England by King Edgar, and in the next Century eſtabliſhed all over France. The [b] Chronicle of Tours for the year 1066, makes Geoffery de Preuilly a Baron of Anjou the inventor of them; but Father Daniel rather thinks, that he only drew up a Code of laws, by which they were regulated. Pope Innocent the ſecond, and Eugenius the third, made canons againſt them, and the Lateran Council decreed, that he who was ſlain in them, ſhould not receive Chriſtian burial; this was done to put a ſtop to the many fatal accidents that frequently happened: notwithſtanding theſe prohibitions, a few were [c] held under Stephen; but Henry the [d] ſecond, ſays Lord Lyttelton, from the

[a] Lord Lyttelton's life of Henry II.

[b] Gaufridus de Pruliaco, qui Torneamenta invenit, &c. Chron. Turon. 1066.

[c] Nullus eſſet publicæ vigor diſciplinæ. Will. Neubrig. Lib. 5. cap. 4.

[d] Tyronum exercitiis in Anglia prorſus inhibitis, qui forte armorum affectantes gloriam exerceri volebant, transfretantes, in

humanity of his Nature; or perhaps to ſhew his reſpect for the authority of the Church, where the intereſt of the State did not abſolutely oppoſe it, moſt ſtrictly forbad them. His ſons revived them, eſpecially his ſucceſſor Richard, whoſe ardour for them was violent, becauſe no perſon excelled in them more than himſelf. Beſides this reaſon ſuggeſted by the Noble Writer, Mr. Madox gives another of rather more weight, why Tourneys ſhould be the faſhion at this time, namely after Richard I's. return from the Holy Land. "After the feu-
"dal inſtitutes were ſettled and brought into
"form, ſays he, a new ſcene of valour and
"glory was opened. The Trumpet ſounded
"for the holy War. All Chriſtendom began
"to move. Kings, Princes, Earls, Barons,
"Knights put on armour. Every body ſtrove
"to excel each other in proweſs. There was
"likewiſe no ſmall emulation to excel in
"ſplendor and Gallantry of Equipage. There
"they ſhon with Oriflambs and rich banners,
"armorial cogniſances, gold, ſilver, velvet,
"purple, fine cloths, coſtly tents and pavili-
"ons, and many other precious things. The
"holy war produced new Orders or ſocieties

in terrarum exercebantur confiniis. Newbrig. ſup. Many Inſtances of prohibitions may be ſeen in Mr. Madox's Baronia Anglica.

"of

" of Knighthood; the Templars, the Hoſpi-
" talers of St. John of Jeruſalem, the Hoſpi-
" talers of St. Mary, commonly called the
" Teutonic Order: In theſe and other Orders,
" Religion and Knighthood, ceremonies of
" Piety and Romance were ſtrangely mixt to-
" gether. When the War was ended, and
" the Lords and Knights returned to their own
" Countries; they retained in their breaſts the
" love of Glory and Gallantry, ſo that it be-
" came long afterwards very difficult to check
" or reſtrain them."

Richard, who was either very avaricious or prodigal, knowing the paſſion of the people for theſe ſports, and how ſtrictly they had been prohibited by his Predeceſſors, reſolved to gratify his own paſſion in this way, and at the ſame time repleniſh his coffers, iſſued the following Proclamation, dated Auguſt the 22d, 1194, at Ville Leveſche, or Biſhopſton.

" Richard, by the grace of God, King of
" England, Duke of Normandy and Aqui-
" tain, and Earl of Anjou, to the Reverend
" Father in Chriſt, Hubert, Archbiſhop of
" Canterbury, and Primate of all England,
" ſendeth greeting. Know ye, that we have
" granted that Tournaments may be kept in
" England in five ſteads, to wit, betwixt Saliſ-
" bury and Wilton, betwixt Warwick and

" Kenelworth, betwixt Stanford and Warm-
" ford, betwixt Brackly and Nixborough, be-
" twixt Blie and Tickhill, ſo that the peace
" of our land be not broken, nor our Juſtices
" authority diminiſhed, nor any damage done
" to our Foreſts: And that Earl that will tour-
" ney there, ſhall give to us 20 marks, and a
" Baron 10 marks, and a Knight that hath
" lands ſhall give 4 marks, and he that hath
" no lands ſhall give 2 marks. Moreover, no
" ſtranger ſhall be admitted to tourney there;
" whereupon we command you, that upon the
" day of the tourneying, you have there two
" Clerks, and two of our Knights to receive
" the oath of the Earls and Barons, which
" ſhall ſatisfy us of the ſaid ſums of Money,
" before the tourneying begin, and that they
" ſuffer none to tourney, till before they have
" made payment, and have cauſed to be en-
" tered how much, and of whom they have
" received: And ye ſhall take 10 marks for
" this Charter to our uſe, whereof the Earl of
" Saliſbury and the Earl of Clare, and the Earl
" of Warren are pledges. Witneſs myſelf at
" Ville Leveſche, the two and twentieth of
" Auguſt."

This tourney was held to the North-Weſt of Old Sarum, ſome where above Stratford, on the other ſide of the river. It cannot be deter-

determined wherein the difference between Tourneaments and Juſts conſiſted; ſome ſay the former was nothing more than the Knights tilting at each other with their Canes inſtead of Lances; but the latter was, when they engaged with blunted ſwords and ſpears; the truth is theſe terms are uſed promiſcuouſly. Matthew Paris informs us, that at a Tourney held in 1252, Roger de Lemburne poizing his lance, whoſe point was not blunted, as it ought to have been, ſtruck it into the throat of Heraldus, and cut the windpipe and arteries, he being not armed in theſe parts, on extracting the head of the lance, it was found to be exceedingly ſharp-pointed, and of an unuſual form [e]; theſe circumſtances made Lemburne ſuſpected of murder, notwithſtanding his extreme ſorrow, and a pilgrimage he vowed to the Holy Land, to expiate his crime. While the Nobility and Gentry were engaged in martial games on horſeback, the lower claſſes had their ſports, but of a ruder Kind, theſe were called Burdiciæ, Burdiſes or Barriers. The

[e] Roger de Lemburne ſuam aptans Lanceam, cujus mucro prout deberet, non erat hebetatus, ſub galea Heraldi, guttur ejus cum trachea precidit & arteriis, erat enim ea parte diſcooperтus, & carens collario.—— Inventum eſt in mucrone acutiſſimum, juxta pugionis, cultellinam habens latitudinem, quod eſſe debuit & decuit fuiſſe hebes, & brevem formam habens vomeris, Gallis Soket. M. Par. ſub Ann. 1252.

latter

latter name is more modern and might be ſomething like Cricket, or other play where goals were fixed, and the parties to drive ſomething through them; but Burdiſes, are derived from Burdon, which in Chaucer's time and language ſignified a club, and intimated that their paſtime was ſomething, if not really our preſent cudgelling. Somner, in his gloſſary, gives another interpretation of Burdiſes, or Burdare, ſaying it is derived from the French verb bourder, which antiently denoted, a playing or trifling; this word refers rather to ſome act of the mind, than of the body, as its general uſe proves.

Feaſts of Chivalry in Spain and other parts, were undertaken for ſome Lady, and generally performed in their preſence. This gallantry, I think, had not infected England in the reign of Edward III. as the following Quotation will evince, though I confeſs it did afterwards. "About this time, 1348, a great rumor and "uneaſineſs ſpread among the people, as if "large Companies of Ladies (Dominarum) "frequented Tourneys, to the number ſome-"times of forty, or fifty, and theſe the moſt "honourable, and beautiful, but not the moſt "modeſt of the whole kingdom; dreſſed in "mens apparel. They wore gowns divided, "part of one Suit, part of another, with head-

"dreſs

" dreſs and hoods rolled up into the ſhape [f]
" of hearts, and girdles thick-ſet with gold
" and ſilver; acroſs their belly, under their
" navel, hung tranſverſly pouches, and in
" them ſhort daggers; thus equipt they ad-
" vanced to tourneys on choſen pacers, and
" well appointed, and there waſted their ſub-
" ſtance as well as health, in exceſſes and de-
" baucheries, and breaking their matrimonial
" engagements, they neither feared God, nor
" bluſhed at their ill fame with the public."

Hubert, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, mentioned in the foregoing proclamation, was at firſt Biſhop of Sarum, and the laſt but one before the removal of the See. Herebert or Herbert, who ſucceeded him, held frequent

[f] Illis diebus ortus eſt rumor, & ingens clamor in populo, eo quod ubi haſtiludia proſequebantur, quaſi in quolibet loco dominarum cohors affluit, quaſi comes interludii, in diverſo & admirabili *apparatu virili*, ad numerum quandoque quaſi 40, quandoque 50, dominarum de precioſioribus & pulcrioribus, non melioribus totius regni, in tunicis partitis, ſcilicet unâ parte de unâ ſectâ, & alterâ de aliâ ſectâ, cum capuchiis brevibus & liripipiis admodum cordarium circa caput advolutis, & zonis argento vel auro bene circumſtipatis, etiam ex tranſverſo ventris ſub umbilico habentes cultellos, quos daggerios vulgariter dicunt in powchiis de ſuper impoſitis; & ſic procedebant in electis dextrariis, vel aliis equis bene comptis ad locum haſtiludiorum, & tali modo expendebant & devaſtabant bona ſua, & corpora ſua ludibris & ſcurriloſis laſciviis vexitabant, ut rumor populi perſonabat. Et ſic nec deum verebantur, nec verecundam populi vocem erubeſcebant, laxato matrimonialis pudicitiæ freno. Knighton de

7.

conſul-

conſultations with the Canons about the Tranſlation of the Church to a more commodious place; but the troubleſome reign of King John ſucceeding, they were obliged to defer their intentions for the preſent, which they put in execution as ſoon after as poſſible in the reign of his ſucceſſor. The manner of conducting this tranſlation belongs to the hiſtory of New Sarum.

HIST-

Hiſtorical MEMOIRS

RELATIVE

To the CATHEDRAL and CITY of

NEW SARUM.

Hiſtorical MEMOIRS.

SECT. I.

Of the Tranſlation of the Church from OLD SARUM *to the City of* NEW SARUM.

HAVING in the preceding Hiſtory ſhewn the Diſtreſſes of the Clergy and Inhabitants of that antient Fortreſs from their Situation; we ſhall, in the courſe of this Section, find the Cauſes before aſſigned, confirmed here. The Clergy could not make their proceſſions without inſults from the Garriſon, nor could the Pious frequent the Church ſo often and in ſuch numbers, as the Monks wiſhed, therefore they were the firſt to conſult about a removal, which in the end they accompliſhed to the deſtruction of the old Town. We are the better able to be accurate as to this Tranſaction, by having an account of it drawn up by *William de Wanda*, Præcentor of the Church of Sarum at the very time, and who was alſo an Actor in the

affair. Mr. Price publiſhed the MS. a few years ago.

Biſhop Herbert in the reign of Richard I. held frequent conſultations with his Clergy on the ſubject of a removal, and the affair was ſo far advanced by his diligence, that a Plot of ground was pitched upon, very convenient for the purpoſe: The King gave his conſent, the prelate had large temporal poſſeſſions, and yet the undertaking appeared ſo great and expenſive that it was deferred for the preſent. Afterwards this Biſhop was ſtript of his Eſtates, when King John, to revenge himſelf for the Pope's interdict, confiſcated the revenues of the Clergy.

In 1217, the King and Herbert being dead, and Cardinal Gualo being Legate, Richard Poore was by the Pope's authority tranſlated from Chicheſter to Sarum. This Biſhop had evinced his loyalty to Henry III. when Lewis the French King's Son attempted to ſettle himſelf on the Engliſh throne; he was likewiſe particularly pleaſing to the Legate, whom he much aſſiſted in adminiſtering eccleſiaſtical affairs; ſo that his intereſt was ſufficient to obtain the King's and Legate's conſent for a removal. Accordingly in 1218, a ſpecial meſſenger was diſpatched from the Dean and Chapter to Rome, who beſides carrying letters

ters from Gualo, framed upon an Inquiſition taken by him concerning the matter, was to lay open the neceſſities of the Church, the diſtreſſes of the Clergy, and the inconvenience of their Situation. He ſucceeded ſo well, that he returned in a ſhort time with the following Bull.

The Pope's Bull of Tranſlation.

HONORIUS, Biſhop, Servant of ſervants of God; To our Reverend Brother Richard, Biſhop, and to our beloved Sons the Dean and Chapter of Sarum, Health and Apoſtolical Benediction. My Sons, the Dean and Chapter, it having been heretofore alledged before us on your behalf, that foraſmuch as your Church is built within the compaſs of the fortification of Sarum, it is ſubject to ſo many Inconveniencies and oppreſſions that you cannot reſide in the ſame without great corporal peril; for being ſituated on a lofty place, it is, as it were, continually ſhaken by the colliſion of the winds, ſo that whilſt you are celebrating the Divine Offices, you cannot hear one another, the place is ſo noiſy: And beſides, the Perſons reſident there ſuffer ſuch perpetual oppreſſions, that they are hardly able to keep in repair the roof of the Church, which is conſtantly torn by tempeſtuous winds: They

are

are alſo forced to buy water at as great a price, as would be ſufficient to purchaſe the common drink of that country: Nor is there any acceſs open to the ſame without the licence of the Caſtellan: So that it happens that on Aſhwedneſday, when the Lord's Supper is adminiſtered, at the time of Synods and celebration of Orders and on other ſolemn days, the faithful being willing to viſit the ſaid Church, entrance is denied them by the keepers of the Caſtle, alledging that thereby the Fortreſs is in danger: Beſides, you have not there houſes ſufficient for you, wherefore you are forced to rent ſeveral houſes of the laity; and that on account of theſe and other inconveniencies many abſent themſelves from the ſervice of the ſaid Church: We therefore willing to provide for this exigency, did give our mandate to our beloved ſon Gualo, Prieſt, Cardinal of St. Martin, Legate of the Apoſtolical See, by our letters, diligently and carefully to enquire into the truth of and concerning the premiſes, and other matters relating thereto, by himſelf or others, as he ſhould ſee expedient, and faithfully to intimate unto us what he ſhould find.

And whereas he hath tranſmitted unto us, cloſely ſealed up under his ſeal, Depoſitions of the witneſſes hereupon admitted, we have cauſed the ſame to be diligently inſpected by

our

our Chaplain, who hath found the matters that were laid before us concerning the inconveniences before-mentioned, to be ſufficiently proved; therefore the truth by his faithful report being more evident, we do by the authority of theſe Preſents, grant unto you free power to tranſlate the ſaid Church to another more convenient place, but ſaving to every perſon, as well ſecular as eccleſiaſtical, his right and the privileges, dignities and all the Liberties of the ſaid Church, and to remain in their State and Force. And it ſhall not be lawful for any one, in any ſort, to infringe the Tenor of this our Grant, or to preſume raſhly to oppoſe the ſame; and if any one ſhall preſume to attempt it, be it known to him that he will incur the indignation of the Almighty God, and of the bleſſed Saints, Peter and Paul his Apoſtles. Dated at the Lateran, the fourth of the Calends of April, in the ſecond Year of our Pontificate.

Having thus obtained liberty to remove, the next thing to be deliberated on, was how to raiſe a Sum adequate to the probable expence; but this was ſettled by the following,

DECREE.

To all Children of our holy mother Church, as well preſent, as future, to whom this preſent

ſent writing ſhall come, Richard, by divine permiſſion, the humble Servant of the Church o Sarum, and Adam de Ivelceſtre, the Dean ol the ſame place, and the Chapter of Sarum, health in the Lord.

Free power being granted us by our moſt holy father Pope Honorius to tranſlate the Church of Sarum to a more commodious place, becauſe of the many inconveniences and oppreſſions to which it is ſubject, and of which ſufficient proof hath been made before him, as in the fore-going writing more fully is contained; We have cauſed a general Convocation of the Canons of Sarum, and all by themſelves, (for the major part) or Proctors being reſident in Chapter, and the Votes and the Inclinations of every one being diligently examined, it was unanimouſly anſwered by all and every one, that it was above all things uſeful and expedient, that the Church ſhould be tranſlated to a more commodious place, and thereto they all unanimouſly conſented. And when the Coſts and Charges which the Tranſlation and the Conſtruction of the New Fabrick required, were there and by them treated of (ſince a Community can accompliſh that thing more effectually and ſpeedily, which a ſingle perſon ſometimes attempts without

out

out effect) they all and every one promiſed freely and with a willing mind, to aſſiſt in the building of the new fabrick, according to their Prebendal eſtates, continually for ſeven years in the Terms following.

We do all and ſingular, voluntarily oblige ourſelves by this our preſent Writing, both ſtrengthened by the Seal of the Chapter, and corroborated alſo by the Subſcription of each and every one of us, appointing by our common Proviſion four terms, in which, every year to the ſeventh, we will pay without contradiction and without fraud the fourth part of the money annually promiſed to be applied towards the building, and (by the Grace of God) the finiſhing of our Fabrick.

And theſe are the Terms; the firſt on the Feaſt of all Saints; the ſecond on the Purification of the bleſſed Virgin Mary; the third on the Aſcenſion of our Lord, and the fourth on Lammas-Day. And the payment of the ſaid promiſed money is to be made in the Chapter of Sarum, at the aforeſaid Terms to them, who on the part of the Biſhop and Chapter, ſhall be deputed for this purpoſe. Done in the year of the incarnation of the Word, 1218, in the ſecond year of our Pontificate, in the Chapter of Sarum, on the day of the Saints Proceſſus & Martinianus."

The next year a wooden chapel was begun at New Sarum in honour of the Virgin Mary, at the close of Easter, and on the feast of Trinity, the Bishop celebrated divine service in it, and consecrated a Cemitery. On the 12th of August, 1219, it was decreed, that the Translation should be made on the feast of All Souls next following by them who were willing and able, others taking care of the building; and they further decreed, that the Heirs of the first builders only, as well Canons as Vicars, should receive two parts of the Value of what should be built, the third part being yielded for the Land; the collation and appointment of the Houses after the first sale of the vacant houses, to be left to the Bishop; but the Family of the deceased Person who first built, or the Persons to whom the said two Parts were assigned by the deceased, were to remain in possession of the Houses, till satisfaction was made of the aforesaid Price. Preachers were appointed, who were to disperse themselves into different parts to collect the contributions of the Pious towards the work.

In 1220 on the 28th of April, the foundation of the New Church was laid: The Bishop expected the King, Legate and Archbishop of Canterbury, and made a grand Entertainment

ment and preparations for their reception; but the King was then at Shrewsbury making a Treaty with the Welſhmen: However many Lords and great multitudes of common people attended, when the Biſhop, after ſervice was ended, laid the firſt ſtone for Pope Honorius, [a] the ſecond for the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the third for himſelf. Then William Longeſpee, Earl of Sarum, who was preſent, laid the fourth Stone, and his Counteſs Elaide Vitri, the fifth, and after theſe the Dean and Chapter, and many others. The Nobility ſoon returning from Wales, came to Sarum and laid Stones, binding themſelves to a contribution for ſeven years. Biſhop Poore finding the Fabrick in 1225 ſo far advanced that divine ſervice might conveniently be performed in it, commanded the Dean to ſummon all the Canons to be preſent at the firſt celebration of ſervice therein. The Biſhop, in conſequence, came on the Vigil of St. Michael, which happened to be on a Sunday, and in the morning conſecrated three Altars; the firſt in the Eaſt part in honour of the Trinity and All Saints, on which from henceforward the maſs of the Virgin was to be ſung every day; the Biſhop offered for the uſe of

[a] This muſt be a miſtake of the Præcentor Wanda; for Henry III. in his Charter ſays, he laid the firſt ſtone, that is, it was laid in his name.

that Altar, three ſilver baſons, and two ſilver candleſticks which were bequeathed by Lady Gundria [b] de Warrenna to the Church of Sarum. Moreover the Biſhop gave of his own property to the Clerks who were to ſay the ſaid Maſs, thirty Marks of ſilver a year, until ſo much was ſettled upon them in certain rents. Then he dedicated another altar in the north part of the Church, in honour of St. Peter and the reſt of the Apoſtles; and a third in the ſouth part to Stephen and the other Martyrs. There were preſent Stephen, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Henry Archbiſhop of Dublin, Richard, Biſhop of Durham, Joceline, Biſhop of Bath, Ralph de Nevil, Biſhop of Chicheſter, Benedict, Biſhop of Rocheſter, the Biſhop of Eureux, in Normandy, Richard, Biſhop of Sarum, and Otto the Pope's Nuncio.

On the Thurſday after St. Michael the King came and Hubert de Burgh his Juſtice, to the Church and heard Maſs, the King offered 10 Marks of Silver, and one piece of ſilk, and granted to Sarum a yearly fair to be

[b] I know not who this Gundria, or Gundreda was, unleſs ſhe was fifth daughter of William the Conqueror, who married William de Warrenna, a Norman Nobleman, whom William Rufus made Earl of Surrey. Gundreda died May the 27th 1085. So that the bequeſt muſt have been made to the Cathedral of Old Sarum.

computed

computed from the aſſumption of the Virgin to the Octaves of the aſſumption, including eight days complete. The Juſtice Hubert preſented a Text, or Volume of the old and new Teſtament, adorned with precious ſtones and the relics of many ſaints.

The Biſhop obtained that the principal Altar ſhould remain with him for ſeven years, and the oblations to go for the uſe of the Fabrick, except the Ornaments, which were to remain in the Church; and that after the expiration of this time, the offerings ſhould go to the common uſe. King Henry at this time occaſionally reſided at Clarendon, from whence he and Hubert came at Chriſtmas, on the day of Innocents, and offered a Ring ſet with a ruby, one piece of ſilk and a gold cup weighing ten marks. In the January following, William Longeſpee returned from Gaſcoigne, where he had reſided almoſt a year with Richard the King's brother, for the defence of Bourdeaux: He was received with great joy, but died in March following, having been poiſoned by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, and chief Juſticier.

On the Feaſt of Trinity, in the year 1226, the Bodies of Oſmund, Roger and Joceline were removed from Old and interred in the Cathedral of New Sarum. Theſe were the moſt

moſt memorable Tranſactions relative to the Cathedral, recorded in the MS. of William de Wanda.

SECT. II.

A Tranſlation of HENRY III's *Charter to the Biſhop and Citizens of* NEW SARUM.

HENRY by the grace of God, *&c.* Know ye that out of reverence and honour to God, the bleſſed Virgin Mary, and for the Salvation of my Soul and the Souls of our Predeceſſors and Heirs, we have granted, and by this preſent Charter confirmed to God and the Church of the bleſſed Virgin Mary (whoſe tranſlation from our Caſtle of Sarum to a lower ſituation, we have ratified) and in the foundation of which Church we have laid the firſt ſtone; and to the venerable father Richard, Biſhop of that place, to his ſucceſſors and the Canons of ſaid Church, and his other Tenants, all liberties and free cuſtoms, which they enjoyed in the times of my Predeceſſors, Kings of England, in every part of our realm, by their charters or thoſe of others to the ſaid Church, and confirmed to the Biſhops and Canons, as the Charters of our predeceſſors

deceſſors and thoſe of other Donors, do fully teſtify.

We grant for us and our heirs, that the place called new Sareſbury, be a free City for ever, encloſed with ditches as hereafter ſpecified; and that the Citizens thereof throughout our Realm be free from [c] Toll, [d] Pontage, [e] Paſſage, [f] Paſture, [g] Leſtage, [h] Stallage,

[c] New Sarum was part of the King's Demeſne, in conſequence he was Lord of the ſoil; that is, of all the land within the Site and Precinct of the City; of all the burgage-tenements, ſheds, ſtalls and buildings erected on ſaid lands: He was proprietor of the herbage and other productions of the earth, and had the Profits of Fairs, Markets, Pleas and Perquiſites of Courts; in a word, of all Iſſues, Profits and Appurtenances. Now this Charter refers to the trade of the Citizens without the City, for the King enfeoffed the Biſhop of all his regal rights within it, and thé Citizens paid tallage and taxes to him as their Feudal Lord. We ſhall now explain the terms uſed in the Text.

Toll, or Theolonium, is ſaid to be a liberty to buy and ſell within a Manor; *Leg. L. Edward, cap.* 14. But it ſeems to have beén rather a duty paid to the King or Lord on Sales at Fairs.

[d] Pontage was a Tax paid by Travellers towards keeping bridges and roads in repair.

[e] Paſſagium, or Paſſage, was a rate paid for paſſing public ferries, or through another man's ground.

[f] Panagium, Paunage, or Paſture was a liberty to feed hogs with maſt, when they drove them from one place to another.

[g] Leſtage, was a cuſtom paid at fairs or Markets for weighing goods; ſimilar to our public ſcales at preſent.

[h] Stallage, was a Tax paid by every one who erected a ſhed, booth or ſhop in a fair.

[a] Car-

[a] Carriage, and every other Cuſtom, for all goods which they ſhall carry by land or water throughout our realm. And we forbid under pain [b] of forfeiture, any to diſturb them, their poſſeſſions, land or [c] ſervants. We alſo grant to the ſaid Citizens to have all the liberties and immunities through our Realm, which our Citizens of [d] Wincheſter enjoy. We grant to the ſaid Biſhop and his Succeſſors, that they may encloſe the ſaid City, to prevent the [e] danger

[a] Carriagium, was a Licence to to go through the Country with a Car or Carriage; equal to the tax on Pedlars and Hawkers.

[b] Forisfacturam; we muſt underſtand that forfeitures were incident to feudal tenures, as well as ward, marriage, relief, homage, &c. Spelman in Gloſſar. p. 214, 215, &c. has collected the inſtances of Forfeitures, whereby it appears that like ſome Copyholders, they loſt their land and tenure.

[c] Servientes; theſe were the Servants of the Citizens, whoſe condition was truly wretched, their children, perſons and goods being ſolely at their maſters diſpoſal.

[d] Wincheſter was a City of great note, both before and after the Saxon times; the Treaſury was frequently kept, and our Kings often reſided there. Richard II. among other privileges, granted them a fair to be held for 24 days; the Biſhop, during that time, made Juſtices, Coroners, Mayor and all City officers, and he and his officials for 16 days kept a Court of Pipowders, with a tranſcendent and more than regal juriſdiction. See Pat. 2. Edward 3. pars 6. mem. 6. The privileges granted to New Sarum were certainly never ſo extenſive.

[e] In thoſe early ages, the Country was over-run with Foreſts, which afforded ſhelter to Thieves and Robbers, who ſwarmed every where, and particularly in this County, as I could prove from the Sheriffs returns given into the Exchequer. Civilization made

Danger of Thieves, with ſufficient ditches, and hold it for ever as their own proper Demeſne; ſaving to us and our heirs the patronage of the See, with every other right, which we have and ought to have during a vacancy, as in other Cathedral Churches.

It ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid Citizens to give, [f] ſell or mortgage the burgage-houſes or tenements without the licence and conſent of the ſaid Biſhop and his ſucceſſors. We alſo grant to the ſaid Biſhop and his ſucceſſors, that for their neceſſities and thoſe of the

made but ſlow progreſs, notwithſtanding the Normans introduced politeneſs in ſome meaſure. William the Conqueror made ſevere laws againſt Robbers, Homicides, Raviſhers, and ſuch Criminals, which were confirmed by his Succeſſors. In the year 1285, we find ſome thieves diſguiſed themſelves in clerical habits, and after aſſiſting at a Tournament ſet fire to the Town in different places, ſo that while the Townſmen were engaged in extinguiſhing the fire, they plundered the houſes.——Eo tempore clamata ſunt haſtiludia apud Stum Bothulphum tempore nundinarum, & acceſſit una pars in habitu monachorum & altera in habitu Canonicorum, & fecerant conventionem ut poſtquam luſiſſent, rapinam exercerent in nundinis, quod & fecerunt: nam ignem miſerunt in tribus locis in villa ſub ſecreto, & quum flamma cepit in altum aſcendere, mercatores feſtinaverunt cum omni celeritate ignem extinguere, & fures medio tempore feſtinaverunt ex ſua parte aſportare meliora mercimonia, quæ invenerant & portaverant ad ſua hoſpitia. Knyghton, pag. 2466.

[f] Invadiare, to mortgage; the reaſon of this was, that the Biſhop as Lord received a rent from every houſe and tenement within the City, which tenements if the Citizens were allowed to ſell or mortgage, ſo much was loſt to him, particularly if it was beſtowed on a Monaſtery or other religious body.

church, they may take a tallage or reaſonable aid of the ſaid Citizens, when we or our heirs tallage our [g] Demeſnes. We grant to the ſaid Biſhop and his ſucceſſors, that for the improvement of the City, they may change and remove the Roads and Bridges leading to [h] it, and make them moſt convenient to themſelves, ſaving the right of others.

We grant to the ſaid Biſhop and his ſucceſſors, that every year for ever, they have one [i] fair in the City of New Sareſbery, from the Vigil of the aſſumption of the bleſſed Virgin to hold till the morrow of the Octaves of ſaid feaſt, and every week a market on Tueſday, with all the Liberties and free cuſtoms, belong-

[g] The Biſhop held his Temporalities of the King like the lay Barons, in conſequence he was to find ſo many men for war, and ſubmit to taxes beſides; it was therefore but juſtice, that when any Tallage was by the King levied on his Demeſnes, his Baron ſhould have power to do the ſame, thereby to be enabled to perform his Tenure.

[h] Ad eam, to the City of New Sarum; I cannot conceive what roads led to New Sarum before the building of it; Holinſhed ſays —— "Harnham was ſometime a pretty village before the erection of New Saliſbury". If it was ſo, it is probable it had roads running through it, but which way they went is not eaſy to determine; we ſhall preſently have occaſion to make a few remarks on this matter.

[i] As the King received a revenue from Fairs, none were permitted ro be held but in Cities and walled towns. The eleventh Law of the Conqueror runs thus;——No Market or Fair ſhall be kept or permitted to be held, unleſs in the *Cities* of our Kingdom, and in boroughs and walled Towns, or in Caſtles and ſafe places,

belonging to ſuch Fairs and [b] Markets. We command that ours, as well as foreign Merchants, who are at peace with us, and who ſhall bring their Merchandiſe to ſaid City, have freedom to enter, remain, [c] or go both by water, over bridges as well as by land; and to have free ingreſs into our [d] realm, and egreſs without any obſtruction from our Officers or others, paying the uſual and juſt Cuſtoms.

All the aforeſaid liberties and immunities we grant to ſaid Biſhop and his ſucceſſors, and to the Canons and Citizens of ſaid City, ſo that from the ſaid Canons and Citizens nothing be taken away by this Charter of the Liber-

places, where the *Cuſtoms* of our Kingdom, and the common Law, and the dignity of our Crown cannot be violated. But that all things be done fairly and openly, according to judgment and juſtice.———Lambard Archaion. Ingulph.

[b] That is, of coming to Markets without paying Toll, &c.

[c] By William 1's Laws, no one was to harbour a ſtranger above three nights, unleſs known, or recommended by a Friend.

[d] From the Norman conqueſt, foreign Merchants began to trade in this Iſland, and were encouraged, as a quinzieme, and ſometimes more was paid to the King for their goods; large privileges were granted them, and Robberies committed on them ſeverely puniſhed. The Charter of the 31. Edward I. is very explicit as to the antient manner of traffic in this Country. The Merchants *poſſint mercari, duntaxat in groſſo*, they were to trade by wholeſale, but to leave the retail to the Inhabitants; except *Merceriæ*, as ſilks and rich goods, which being very dear, they were permitted to retail. This Charter deſerves reading, and may be found in *Prynne* on the 4th Inſtitute.

ties granted by our predeceſſors, Kings of England. All the aforeſaid, we confirm to the ſaid Biſhops, &c. ſaving the liberties of our City of London. Dated at Weſtminſter the 30th of January, and in the 11th of our Reign.

SECT. III.

Of the Building of the CITY.

IGNORANCE and Superſtition ever go hand in hand; the people who lived in the times we are treating of, fond of pageantry and ſhow, did not think themſelves happy either in a ſpiritual or temporal ſenſe when at a diſtance from the Cathedral and Clergy. Whoever has been preſent at high Maſſes and Proceſſions in Roman Catholic countries, muſt have obſerved how well calculated that religion is to lead weak minds captive. Other motives concurred to induce the inhabitants of Old Sarum to remove; a proſpect of greater convenience, a total exemption from Caſtle duty and greater indulgence from the Biſhop when they became his Tenants, were not among the leaſt powerful.

Merry-

Merryfield, or rather Maryfield, (ſo called in honour of the Virgin to whom the Church was dedicated) was, at the time of the tranſlation, not a marſh, though the ſurrounding land in a great meaſure was; it lay much higher than the reſt, and was therefore a more proper ſituation for a City. Mr. Price thinks with reaſon, that the ſite of the Church and the Canons houſes were firſt laid out and ſurrounded with a ſtrong ſtone wall, and for greater ſecurity a water-courſe, of conſiderable breadth, was added thereto. The ſame writer obſerves that a corn-mill was indiſpenſibly neceſſary for the inhabitants, to work which a head of water was neceſſary, which head of water would have overflowed the City, had not the inhabitants made thoſe little canals to carry off what was ſuperfluous. For my part, I cannot imagine the Biſhop would create ſuch an inconvenience to his City and Cathedral; nor do I apprehend how the conſequence of making thoſe Canals can follow from the raiſing a head of water, provided that Mr. Price ſuppoſed the Mills at Fiſherton to be thoſe ſpoken of. What gave riſe to theſe Canals, unleſs the bringing water to ſurround the Cloſe, (which I believe was the caſe) cannot now with certainty be diſcovered.

The

The low ſituation of the Cathedral and of many houſes in the City and cloſe has been, probably enough accounted for, from the quantities of gravel laid on the roads and ſtreets; hence St. Anne's gate and the Cloſe-gate are very low in compariſon of Harnham-gate, which being but a Poſtern, was not repaired ſo frequently as the others.

The ingenious Dr. *Ducarel*, in his *Anglo-Norman Antiquities*, obſerved in Normandy, that the entrance into their Churches is always by a deſcent of three or four ſteps, and that their ſteeples uſually riſe from the centre of the fabrick, being placed on the interſection of the Croſs; both theſe remarks are true in reſpect of our Cathedral, which we know was built in the flouriſhing period of the Norman Princes: If then the deſcent originally was as it now is, the Church-yard is nothing raiſed, and the other parts but very little.

The firſt religious foundation erected after the Cathedral was begun, was that of St. Nicholas's Hoſpital, this was about the year 1219 or 20, and it was finiſhed in five or ſix years after. A MS. in the poſſeſſion of the Maſter of this Hoſpital, and compoſed by Mr. Geoffrey Biggs, who was Maſter in the reign of James I. and taken by him from original records ſtill preſerved at Wilton, ſays, that

that William Longeſpee had himſelf inſulted the Biſhop, or permitted his Garriſon to do it, of which repenting when he came to die, he bequeathed largely to the founding this Hoſpital, in ſome meaſure to atone for his Sins: His Counteſs accompliſhed his intentions, and though ſome aſcribe it to Biſhop Erghum, yet the following Charter will prove that the Counteſs of Saliſbury had all the merit of ſo good a work.

The Charter of ELA, *Counteſs of* SALISBURY.

To all Chriſtian people, &c. Know all men that I out of reverence to God, and for the ſalvation of the ſoul of my Lord William Longeſpee, Earl of Saliſbury, &c. have by theſe preſents given and granted to God and to the Hoſpital of St. Nicholas of New Sarum, and to the venerable Father Richard (Poore) Biſhop of Sarum and to his ſucceſſors, for the maintenance of the poor of the ſaid Hoſpital; which Hoſpital is fully in the Ordination of the Biſhop of Sarum and his ſucceſſors, all the land of my ſouth cloſe of Bentley wood, which remained to me after the gift that I made to John of Memanis, William of Nevil and Allen of Boterels, perſons of Weſt Dean, by an agreement made between me and them,

before

before the Juſtices of the circuits, concerning the woods, woodlands, underwoods, meadows and paſtures, ways and tracts, liberties and free Cuſtoms, and all other things belonging to the ſaid lands, with the chapel of Bulea. Moreover I have given to the ſaid Hoſpital 60 Chattles, horſes or oxen, with their incomes, and 12 horſes or mares, 60 hogs and 300 ſheep for ever, freely and quietly to be poſſeſſed in the paſture, in all places where the aforeſaid John of Memanis, William of Nevil and Allen of Boterels, perſons of Weſt Dean, have Commons with me or with them. Moreover the Hoſpital of St. Nicholas, Richard Biſhop of Sarum and his ſucceſſors ſhall have and poſſeſs all the premiſes, as of pure and free alms, freely and quietly, from all ſervices and ſecular exactions. And I and my heirs will warrant all the aforeſaid land with all its appurtenances againſt all men and women to God and the aforeſaid Hoſpital of St. Nicholas, and Richard Biſhop of Sarum and his ſucceſſors, &c. In Witneſs, &c. Stephen, Abbot of Standleigh, Lucas and Henry of Biſhopſton, Canons of Sarum, and many more. Dated at the Caſtle of Old Sarum, September the 14th, 1227.

I have adhered to Mr. Biggs's tranſlation, having never ſeen the original; it is plain from the

the face of the Charter that the Counteſs not only founded but endowed this Hoſpital. At the time of the Reformation when much ſmaller hoſpitals were ſuppreſſed, this eſcaped, partly becauſe there were none ſupported thereby but poor lay brothers, and partly as Mr. Biggs obſerves, by the Maſters, at different times not ſhewing their records to the Eccleſiaſtical commiſſioners. Queen Elizabeth however granted it away, but the Earl of Pembroke in the reign of James I. purchaſed it from the Patentees; a leaſe of the Maſterſhip was made to his Lordſhip for 40 years, and under his protection, King James granted them a new Charter. Oliver Cromwell beſtowed the revenues of this hoſpital on the Corporation of the City of New Sarum, to make amends for the ſum of 3000l. and more, which they gave him for the Royalties of the City; but they loſt their money and the Hoſpital at the Reſtoration. It now ſupports ſix poor Men and as many poor Women, a Chaplain and Maſter; but the revenues of it are much reduced, being at different times moſt ſhamefully and notoriouſly embezzelled.

In the MS. before-mentioned, are the following particulars. Biſhop Bingham in the year 1244, built a bridge in that part of the City called Harnham, where there is

a concourſe of waters, and ſuch frequent overflowings of the river, as to ſtop up the public and King's highway. Which was the public or King's highway before the building of the bridge? Tradition ſays it ran down Cow-lane at the back of Dr. BAKER's houſe; if ſo, it was more inconvenient for a paſſage than where the bridge was built; as there were two large ſtreams to be paſſed in the former, and but one in the latter. Holinſhed ſays—Harnham was a pretty village before the erection of New Sareſbury, and had a Church of St. Martin belonging to it, but now inſtead of this Church, there is only a barn ſtanding in a very low meadow, on the North ſide of St. Migell's hoſpital. This account is very inaccurate, yet corrects itſelf. St. Martin's Church was never altered, as to ſituation, from its firſt erection, but continued where it at preſent is; it is to the North, or rather north-eaſt of St. Nicholas's Hoſpital, improperly called St. Migell's. In like manner, when Harnham is called in the MS. part of the City, it muſt mean either the ſuburbs of the City, or elſe that it extended to both ſides of the river, as it does at this day.

Biſhop Bingham founded a Chapel on an iſland, between the northern and ſouthern Arches of the bridge, to St. John, which chapel

chapel is now (1769) occupied by SANDERS and MAJOR, oppoſite to which was the Dormitory, where RANDY and others live; three Chaplains were appointed to ſay Maſs, and receive the Alms of Paſſengers, and a toll was paid for ſalt, towards repairing the Bridge, ſo late as the reign of James I. Before the Bridge could be built, a channel was neceſſary to be cut a furlong above the Bridge; this was brought down on the North ſide about 20 lug below the Bridge where it joined again the main ſtream, and made the Iſland already noticed. Another channel was cut acroſs the cloſe, which was alſo to draw off the water.

St. Thomas's Church probably was built about this time; it was now 40 years ſince Thomas Becket was murdered, or martyred, for his inſolence to his Prince, and blind attachment to the Pope's authority, and pretended rights. Churches were dedicated to him, and multitudes went on Pilgrimages to his Shrine at Canterbury. Biſhop Bingham out of his zeal to the Saint, and in oppoſition to the conduct of his Predeceſſor Joſceline, who ſided with the King againſt Becket, had this Church erected. This ſeems confirmed by two Figures which are in Niches on the ſouth-ſide of the Tower: the one repreſents St. Thomas Becket with his croſier, ſtaff and

mitre; the other the Virgin Mary with Chriſt in her arms, which are the Arms of the Cathedral church of Sarum. — This Church of St. Thomas is a large and beautiful Pile, 130 feet long, within the walls, and 70 feet broad; conſiſting of a ſpacious body, two Iſles, three Chancels and a Veſtry-room, with a handſome well-adorned Tower, thirty yards high to the top of the ſtone-work; the finiſhing above that, is of wood and covered with lead. In the tower are eight bells, (with a ſet of Chimes) whoſe Tenor is four feet, ſix inches diameter. On the eaſt ſide is a dial of near ten feet ſquare, with quarter jacks under it. The perpetual Cure of this Church is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter.

There are no records remaining of the time when St. Martin's Church was built; St. Edmund's was a Conventual College, and founded by Biſhop Wyvil, A. D. 1270, it had formerly a Provoſt, and 12 Secular Canons. I find nothing relative to it in the Monaſticon; Speed mentions it, but neither informs us of its dedication, Founder, Order or Value. In the time of Archbiſhop Laud, a proſecution was commenced, and carried on in the Star-chamber againſt Henry Sherfield, Recorder of Saliſbury, for illegally breaking ſome painted Glaſs windows in this Church, wherein the Trinity

Trinity was repreſented; though he replaced them with plain glaſs, and his motive was commendable; ſo ſevere was eccleſiaſtical diſcipline at that time, that he was fined 500l. beſides being obliged to acknowledge his fault.

Speed mentions a convent of black Friers founded by Edw. I. and augmented by Robert Kilwarby, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in 1272; and another of Grey Friers, dedicated to St. Francis; of theſe I know nothing more.

In the 17th of Rich. II. John Chaundeler for 100 Shillings obtained licence of the King, to found an Hoſpital in New-Street, New Sarum, in honour of the holy Trinity, for poor, weak and infirm perſons, and that the Mayor for the time being ſhould be Maſter of the ſame; 13 s. 4 d. out of a meſſuage in Caſtle-Street was aſſigned to the Maſter for the repair of the Hoſpital. And in the 1. Hen. 4. Letters patents were granted to Adam Teffent, to hold lands and tenements to the value of 20l. notwithſtanding the Statute of Mortmain; and that John Chaundeler may give and aſſign 67s. 4d. to the ſaid Hoſpital of the holy Trinity.

Llewellin, Prince of Wales, having refuſed to come to the Coronation of Edw. I. after

his

his return from the Holy Land, this King reſolved to humble the proud Cambrian, and for this purpoſe a general profer of Knight Services were taken at Twedemouth before Sir Bartholomew de Badleſmere, Lieutenant to the Conſtable of England, and Sir Nicholas de Segrave, Mareſchal of the King's hoſt, on Thurſday next after the Nativity of St. Mary, in the 4. Edw. I. At which time [f] Robert de Wickhampton, Biſhop of Sarum, offered for all his lands, the ſervice of five Knights fees and ten armed horſes.

The French King taking advantage of Edward I's being involved in troubles by the Scottiſh and Welſh affairs, ſeized part of his Dominions in Gaſcoigne; Edward demanded an aid to repel him, but the Clergy refuſed their part, having procured an exemption from Pope Boniface; upon this the King ſeized their Revenues, and were put out of the protection of the Courts of Juſtice; many of the Biſhops granted a fifth. The King, in this difficulty,

[f] Epiſcopus Sareſberienſis optulit ſervicium 5 feodorum militum pro omnibus terris ſuis faciendum, per Willelmum Dargentem, Hugonem le Megre, Robertum de Bureford, Robertum de Couton, Richardum de Finchbourn, Johannem de Parys, Petrum de Lunde, Jordanum de Braſe, Henricum Sampſon, & Johannem de la Ryvere cum decem equis coopertis. Ex antiq. Rot. ex part. Rememor. Theſaur.

ſum-

ſummoned a Parliament to [g] *Salisbury* of the lay Nobility without any of the Clergy, but he found them in no temper to ſecond his deſigns on France, Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, Earl Marſhal, and Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, High Conſtable of England, behaved with great Inſolence, and at length proceeded to open rebellion.

In 1327, according to Knyghton, [h] the intimacy was ſo notorious between Roger Mortimer and Iſabel, conſort to Edw. III. that every one was offended at it; the Earl of Lancaſter was denied admittance to the King, leſt he ſhould rouſe him from his lethargy; however

[g] In feſto Sancti Mathæi Apoſtoli quibuſdam convocatis optimatibus regni *abſque clero*, rex tenuit parliamentum ſuum apud *Salyſberiam*, ubi rogavit quoſdam magnatorum ut in Vaſconiam transfretarent: Et cæperunt ſinguli ſe excuſare. Knighton, pag. 2493.

[h] Enſy le dit Roger ſiſt defendre par briefe le roy, ſouz le grante ſeale, que nule venſit al Parliament de *Salusbury*, a force & armes ſour quan gil poet forfere devers le Roy. Et la vynt le dit Roger, & altres de ſa covygne al force & armes al dit Parliment contre la dite defenſe. Par quoi pleuſeurs de la terre, come le Conte de Lancaſtre & altres ſachans la manere de ſa venue ne vyndrent poynt. Et dome par la ou lez Prelatz eſtoyent aſſemblez al dit Parliment en une meaſon pur conſeiller ſour lez beſoignez le Roy, & de realme, le dit Roger debruſa leſeos de la meaſone ove gentz des armez ſour lez ditez Prelatez, & les manaſſa de vye & de membre, ſils fuiſſent ſi hardys a dire ove faire rien encontre ſa volunte & ordinancez. Et en meſme le Parliment ſiſtant, que le Roy luy ſiſt, Conte de la marche, & luy dona pluſours terres & tenemtēz

ever he prevailed ſo far as to have a Parliament ſummoned to Saliſbury. "Mortimer, as "appears from the Articles of his impeach-"ment,) procured an Order under the Great "Seal, that no one ſhould come to the Parli-"ament held at Saliſbury with arms, or armed "attendants; and yet he and his company "violated the order, whereupon the Earl of "Lancaſter and others of the Nobility de-"clined the Parliament, when they heard "how he was appointed. Mortimer at the "ſame place broke into a houſe with an armed "force, where many prelates were aſſembled "on public buſineſs, and threatened them "with loſs of life and limb ſhould they de-"termine on any thing contrary to his "will and Orders. At the ſame time "the King made him Earl of March, and

tenemtez en deſheritane de ſa coronne. Et pius mena le dit Roger e ceux de ſa covygne noſtre Seigniour le Roy armez ſur le conte de Lancaſtre & altres Pieres de la terre, tanque a Winceſtre la oue yls eſtoient venancer devers le Roy, au dit Parlide *Saluſbury*. Knighton, pag. 2556.

Apud *Saluſbury* Regina *Iſabella* & *Rogerus de mortuo Mari* feceruntnovos Comites, ſcilicet, Johannem de Eltham, Comitem Cornubiæ, Rogerum de Mortuo Mari Comitem de Marchia, Edmundum Botoler Comitem de Ormund. Knighton ſupra.

Unde Parliamentnm apud *Saluſbury* ſummonitum eſt, ſet abſque facto. Nam partes obviaverunt ſibi ſuper plænam de *Saluſbury* ad Parliamentum tendentes ibique ſe ad pugnam paraverunt, ſet per alios de regno impediti ſunt, ſicque parliamentum dilatum eſt apud Weſtmonaſterium. Knight. pag. 2553.

he

" he had many lands conferred on him, to " the diſheriſon of the Crown." Knighton informs us, that the Earl of Lancaſter's and Mortimer's Parties met on Saliſbury plain, prepared themſelves for an engagement, but were prevented by the interpoſition of ſome of the Nobility preſent. The fate of Mortimer is well known, he was caught in the chamber[a] of Iſabel by her ſon Edw. III. and met the puniſhment he juſtly merited.

In the pleas before the Barons in the 3 Edw. III. John de Bourne, who had attended divers Parliaments, and among others one held at *Saliſbury*, in the ſecond of this King's reign, as one of the Knights for the County of Kent, demanded his wages of four Shillings a day; accordingly Writs under the great Seal were iſſued for levying the money off the Community of that County. Happy had it been for the Britiſh conſtitution had the Repreſentatives of the people been annually elected and paid for their ſervices, and no limitations made, as to their qualifications for ſeats. We ſhall now take notice of a tranſaction in the 44th of this King's reign.

" The King to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, &c. Know ye, that we underſtand by

[a] Knyghton, ſup. ſays, Mortimer and the Queen were caught together, *die Veneris*, or Friday, the day dedicated to the Goddeſs of Love and Wantonneſs.

an Inquiſition taken ex Officio, by our Eſcheator of the County of Wilts, and returned into our Chancery, that the Venerable Father, Robert Wyirl, by his charter hath granted to the Mayor and Citizens of the City of New Sareſbury, ſixty perches of land in that city, in different parts of the ſame, to be holden by the ſaid Mayor, Citizens and their Succeſſors for ever, and hath given ſeizin by certain meres and bounds to ſaid Mayor and Citizens, by Thomas de Hungerford, ſpecial Attorney to ſaid Biſhop, to have and hold in the aforeſaid manner, on paying for every perch built or to be builded upon, one penny annually: And that the Mayor and Citizens let 12 perches of the ſame, to John Marleburgh, William Hele, Nicholas Cherdeſtoke and John Gyllyngham, whereon they have built Shops, which were worth yearly 10 Shillings: Which tenements, are parcels of the City of New Sarum, and held of us in Capite, as part of the Temporalities of the ſaid Biſhop, and that the aforeſaid alienations were made without our licence, therefore the ſaid Tenements are forfeited, and we have cauſed them to be ſeized into our hands by our Eſcheator. Neverthelefs conſidering that the whole City, from very remote time, was part of the Biſhop's temporal poſſeſſions, and out

of

of reverence to God and the Virgin Mary, to whom that Church is dedicated, we reſtore to ſaid Biſhop the aforeſaid Tenements, notwithſtanding the ſaid alienations, or any Statute or law to the contrary."

In the 19 Rich. II. the Citizens of Saliſbury had committed divers treſpaſſes and violencies againſt John Waltham, Biſhop of the See; upon hearing the Parties, the Mayor and Commonalty in obedience to the decree of the King and Council, entered into a recognizance of 20,000l. to obey the Judgment, and behave well for the time to come. 'Tis not eaſy to gueſs from the Record, what violence was done, nothing being mentioned but in general terms, however on a cloſe inſpection of the tranſactions of thoſe times, compared with the following Extracts from the Record, I think the Citizens crimes may be diſcovered. "The Mayor and Commonalty ſhall aid the "Biſhop's Officers in the execution of Decrees "made in the Court of the Biſhop." "If "any violent reſiſtance ſhould be made in "conventicles, or other unlawful meetings, "then the Mayor and Commonalty are to "hinder ſuch reſiſtance." Theſe Conditions are again repeated; from which it appears that the Citizens had been favourers of Wickliff's doctrine and diſciples, both at this

time ſcattered through the Kingdom. About the year 1382, Wickliff was ſummoned to Oxford, before Ralph Erghum, Biſhop of Saliſbury and other Prelates, to anſwer certain poſitions, where he made an evaſive Confeſſion. As he had attacked the Supremacy, Infallibility and authority of the Pope, and the capital doctrines of the Romiſh Church, he had numberleſs enemies, yet made many Proſelytes to his opinion, who adhered, after their Maſter's deceaſe, cloſely to his Doctrine. The Biſhops every where endeavoured to ſuppreſs them, and no doubt but John Waltham who ſucceeded Ergum was not leſs zealous than his predeceſſor; his Officers by their too great activity might have provoked the Citizens of Sarum to violence and mobbing, in defence of their Conventicles and new Teachers. This, I apprehend, from a careful attention to the Record, will appear to be the Crimes of the Citizens. So late as the year 1485, Thomas Langton, Biſhop of Sarum, condemned ſix men in that City, for heretical Opinions, whoſe recantation with the ſentence of the Court, may be ſeen at the end of Dr. Allix's remarks on the Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of the antient Churches of Piedmont. Lond. 1692, extracted from an old Regiſter belonging to the Church of Sarum.

AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

EARLS of SALISBURY:

From the Year 1007 to the preſent Time.

Carefully collected from DUGDALE, MADOX, MILLES, BROOKE, COLLINS,

AND

Our Antient HISTORIANS in Print and M.S.

Containing a Space of 762 Years.

AN

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

EARLS of SALISBURY, &c.

BEFORE the reign of Cnute or Canute, we now and then in our Annals, meet with the Title Eorle or Earl, but more frequently after. It was introduced by the Danes, and was equivalent to Ealdorman; who, according to Sir Henry Spelman [a], was a Judge or deputy, and preſided in the abſence of the Earl in the County court with the Sheriff. This was the office of the Ealdorman or Alderman in the time of Athelſtan; but before that, it ſignified thoſe great Magiſtrates under the King, who being called in Latin Subreguli, Principes & Conſules, and in Saxon, Cynings, or petty Kings, had the ſubordinate government of Cities, Counties, and often of whole Provinces, in all affairs both civil and military.

In the Annals of Burton Abbey, in Staffordſhire, preſerved at Oxford, we find under

[a] Gloſs. in voce Ealdoman.

the

the year 1007, that Edric was conſtituted Ealdorman over all the Kingdom of Mercia, by King Ethelred, and at the ſame time was made Earl [h] of Saliſbury. Notwithſtanding theſe favours, he was guilty of the utmoſt ingratitude and perfidy, betraying the ſecrets wherewith he was entruſted to the Danes, and involving his ill-fated country in ruin. He met the juſt reward of all his treaſons from him he moſt obliged; for behaving inſolently to Canute, he was ſlain by that Prince's order, and his body thrown into the Thames.

This was the end of the Earl of Saliſbury, the firſt that bore that title ſo far as can be diſcovered from Hiſtory.

2. The confuſions that enſued, made men but little deſirous of honour, ſo that this lay dormant till the ſettlement of the Kingdom by William the Conqueror, when he beſtowed it on Walter Devereux, Earl of Roſmar, in Normandy. In thoſe days, titles brought ſomething more ſolid than empty ſounds; from a curious Record we learn, that the King gave him the whole demeſne of Saliſbury and Ambreſbury, and other large poſſeſſions.

[h] Edricus Comes Saluſburienſis fidelem ſe oſtendens ſed actu proditorem, inimicis revelat. [*] Knyghton de event. Ang. cap. 2. p. 2315.

When

When theſe grants were made the Earl was in France at his own Caſtle, where he and his ſons remained during this and part of the two following reigns.

Roger, Biſhop of Saliſbury, who was chief Juſticier and Chancellor in the reign of Henry I. procured from that King a Grant of the Earldom of Salisbury in prejudice of the Devereux family, but King Stephen, after the diſgrace of Roger and his adherents, again reſtored it to them.

III. The third Earl was alſo Walter Devereux, who married Sybilla de Cadurcis, or Chaworth, by whom he had Patrick, who ſucceeded him; Edward who was Sheriff of Wilts, and married Matilda, daughter of Humphrey Bohun. Walter founded the Abbey of Bradenſtoke, in this County, and there aſſumed the Habit of a Monk in 1139.

IV. The latter part of Stephen's reign was much perplexed by Duke Henry's pretenſions to the throne; many truces and agreements were made, to which the principal Nobility were witneſſes: Among them we find the name of this Patrick, fourth Earl of Salisbury. At this time (A. D. 1156) pilgrimages were much in vogue; no diſtance or difficulties could extinguiſh or abate the zeal of peo-

ple; ſuch madneſs is always infectious, no ſtation is precluded from it. Patrick undertook one of thoſe religious journies to the ſhrine of St. James at Compoſtella, then famous for Miracles; for which reaſon Pope Kalixtus in the reign of Henry I. made Compoſtella an [a] Archiepiſcopal ſeat. On his return he was ſlain by Guy de Lufignan in Aquitain, 1168, from an old grudge between them, and buried in St. Hillary. On the Rebellion of the Poictivians, at the inſtigation of Guy, Henry baniſhed him thence, when he retreated to the Holy Land, and ſignalized himſelf againſt the Saracens.

Earl Patrick had by Ela, or Adela, Daughter of William Earl of Warren and Surrey, William who ſucceeded to the title, and Patrick and Philip who were both Monks in Bradenſtoke.

V. William did not long ſurvive his father, dying at Paris in 1170; he left only one Daughter, Ela, who married William Longeſpee, baſe Son of Henry II. by Roſamond Clifford.

VI. At the Coronation of Richard I. this

[a] Iſte Papa Kalixtus Compoſtellanum Epiſcopum pro reverencia corporis ſancti Jacobi, quod tibi quieſcit, Archiepiſcopum inſtituit. Bromton, p. 1008.

Earl

Earl William carried the [b] the royal Sceptre; the King gave him the Earldom of Roſmar, which belonged to his wife by right of ſucceſſion. Ela his Counteſs founded two Monaſteries in one day. The one at Lacock the 16th of the Calends of May, 1232. the other the Priory of Henton, both in Wilts. This Earl was Conſtable of Dover Caſtle, and ſailing with Richard, Earl of Cornwall, his Nephew, and Philip de Albany into Gaſcoign, recovered Poictiers, which had been loſt by King John. He was a man of infinite courage, and one of the beſt Soldiers of the Age; he was one of thoſe who deſired the laſt mentioned Prince to diſregard the Pope's interdict. John was ſo ſenſible of his fidelity and bravery, that when dying, he committed to his care the training up of his ſon Henry III. In 1215 he was taken by the French, and redeemed by the exchange of Robert, ſon of Earl of Procars. For ſome Years before his death he abode at his Caſtle of Old Sarum, or Salisbury, and died there the Nones of March, A. D. 1226, not without ſuſpicion of being poiſoned by Hubert de Burgo, Earl of Kent,

[b] Et aliter ſcilicet Willielmus Comes Sariſbirienſis portans virgam regalem habentem columbam in ſummitate. Bromton. p. 1158.

and chief Juſticier, of whom he had complained to the King, for ſome Enormities committed by him.

His body was firſt buried at Old Sarum, but from thence removed to the New Cathedral, where it was interred on the North ſide of our Lady's Chapel in a tomb of Wood, richly painted and diapered and gilt: His Effigies lies thereon of grey marble in a coat of mail, his ſword by his ſide, and upon his Antick ſhield are ſix Lions rampant emboſſed; the like number of Lions are alſo painted upon his ſurcoat, which by reaſon of the many foldings thereof are not eaſily perceived. Matthew Paris gives him this Epitaph, alluding to his name.

Flos Comitum Willielmus, obit, ſtirps regia, longus
Enſis vaginam cæpit habere brevem.

Beſides William his eldeſt ſon, he had by Ela his wife, Richard, who was a Canon of Saliſbury. He witneſſed the Grant his elder brother made to Stephen his younger brother, of the manor of Bamberge. He lies interred at Lacock.

Stephen, third ſon, was appointed chief Juſticier of Ireland by Henry III. He was buried at Lacock, but his heart at Bradenſtoke.

Nicholas,

Nicholas, fourth ſon, was conſecrated Biſhop of Saliſbury, A. D. 1291. His body lies entombed in our Lady's chapel under a large marble ſtone, ſometime inlaid with braſs, and adorned with the arms of their houſe. His heart was interred at Lacock, and his bowels at Ramesbury. He died 1297.

5. Iſabel Longeſpee, was married to William Lord Veſey.

6. Ela Longeſpee firſt married Thomas the ſeventh Earl of Warwick, and ſecondly Philip Baſſet, ſon of William Baſſet, Chief Juſticier of England. She died the 8th of the Ides of February, 1297.

7. Ida Longeſpee, called alſo Camvile, was the wife of Walter Fitz-Robert.

8. Ela Longeſpee Junior, married William D'Odingſelles.

Theſe were the poſterity of the firſt Earl William.

VII. William on the death of his father was ſeized of the Caſtle and Town of Old Sarum, and of the Sheriffwick of Wiltſhire, but preſuming to go out of the Kingdom without the King's Licence, Henry III. ſeized his Caſtle, Town and Office and held them in his own hands. Upon this he went to the Holy Land, where he was ſlain at the retaking of Damieta by

by Soldan, 1249 [c]. He took to wife Idonea de Camvile, and by her had William, Edmund and Ela Longeſpee married to Lord Audley of Heleigh.

William eldeſt ſon of the foregoing, was not reſtored to his father's title, he eſpouſed Maud, daughter of Walter Lord Clifford, and by her had Margaret, commonly called Counteſs of Salisbury; ſhe married Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.

VIII. The 13th of March, 1337, Edward III. transferred the title to William Montacute, or Montagu; he likewiſe ſettled on him a thouſand marks annually for ſeizing Roger Mortimer, who was ſuppoſed to be too familiar with Queen Iſabel, and he conſtituted him Marſhal for life. This Earl William was deſcended from Drogo, a branch of the royal houſe of Man, and his father marrying the widow of Olanus, King of Man, the royalty of that Iſle devolved to him: But it was then in the hands of the Scots, however the Earl bravely drove them out, and recovered the Seigniory and the crown of it from King Edward, and by his approbation was called King of Man.

[c] In qua occubuit ſtrenuus miles Wilhelmus Longa Spata. Knyghton, p. 2435.

He

He ſignalized himſelf in various expeditions; but being left in France with the Earl of Suffolk, and having performed many great exploits with happy ſucceſs, they were both taken by the French in an encounter about Liſle, and ſent to Paris.

IX. The ninth Earl was William, ſon of the preceding; he was one of the Knights at the firſt inſtitution of the Garter, and Governor of Calais under Richard II. A. D. 1380. William Le Scrope, Vice Chamberlain to this King, purchaſed of him the Iſle of Man; but Le Scrope being beheaded by Henry IV. it was beſtowed on Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. This Earl of Salisbury died in 1396, and was ſucceeded by,

X. John Montague, his brother's ſon. While Henry IV. was to behold Juſts and Tilts at Oxford, this John, who was Earl Marſhall, conſpired with others to put the King to death; this by accident was diſcovered by the Earl of Rutland, or rather by the Duke of York his Father, whom he chanced to viſit on his way to Oxford, againſt the appointed day, having the Indenture of Confederacy in his boſom. As they ſat at dinner, the Duke ſpied it, and demanding what it was, forced it from him. The confederate Lords perceiving their plot

plot to be diſcovered, and deſpairing of mercy, openly declared their intentions, and the better to colour their proceeding ſet up an impoſtor: However the King ſuddenly approaching with an army of twenty thouſand men, they withdrew to different parts; the Earls of Salisbury and Kent, to Cirenceſter, where they were ſlain by the Townſmen.

XI. Earl Thomas who ſucceeded, fully atoned for the rebellion of his father. In his day he had the reputation of being the greateſt Warrior; he was bold and adventrous, approaching to temerity, and yet he was generally ſucceſsfull.

In the wars between Henry VI. and the French this Earl had a principal ſhare; he with Lord Talbot defeated, in 1425, the Duke of Alencon with 16000 forces in a pitched battle at Vernoil, where were ſlain five french Earls, two Viſcounts, twenty Barons and a great number of private men, beſides the Duke being taken Priſoner. The Earl of Salisbury hereupon had Vernoil redelivered to him; he took moſt of their ſtrong Towns, and rendered his name ſo terrible over France, that when only 600 Engliſh were beſieged by 40,000 French, they made a ſally crying out St. George a Salisbury, which ſo aſtoniſhed the enemy,

enemy, that imagining the Earl was advancing, they threw down their weapons, and ran, leaving their treaſure, tents and proviſions of War.

When Henry VI. reſolved to beſiege Orleans, every one caſt their eyes on the Earl of Salisbury; he undertook it, and ſoon made himſelf maſter of it, but looking out of a Window, he was unfortunately wounded in his head by a ſplinter, which ended the life of this brave man in eight days, 1428. From this time the Engliſh affairs daily declined in France.

XII. He left two daughters, Alice the eldeſt married Richard Nevil, firſt Earl of Weſtmoreland. He conſulted with others of the Nobility to raiſe the Duke of York to the throne. At the battle of St. Alban's, 1455, Henry VI. was defeated and wounded, and fled to a poor cottage near, of which the Duke of York and the Earls of Salisbury and Warwick being informed, they went to him and humbly craved his pardon. At a Parliament held at Weſtminſter in 1457, the Duke of York was made Protector of the King's perſon, and Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord Chancellor. After this the Queen had the Earl ſummoned to the Council board, but

he refuſed appearing, alledging that he was not amenable to it. She intended to ſurprize him at Coventry, but here ſhe alſo failed. The King, to form a perfect reconciliation, had all parties aſſembled, and a ſolemn proceſſion was made, hand in hand, to St. Paul's church. This political and religious union was but of ſhort continuance; the Queen's malice made the Earl fly to arms for his ſecurity; he marched towards the King to inform him of the indignities he ſuffered, but being intercepted by Lord Audley, an engagement enſued, in which the latter was killed, and 2400 of his company. Joining then with York, an offer of indemnity from the King was made, which ſome accepted, whereby the deſigns of the Earl being diſcovered, he retreated to Calais. But returning to England he met the Queen's army at Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, where a battle enſued, the laſt day of December 1460, the Earl was made priſoner, and in cold blood beheaded at Pontefract.

XIII. Richard, ſon of the laſt Earl, was nick-named make-King; in right of his wife he became Earl of Warwick. This Richard poſſeſſed great parts, and was otherwiſe well-accompliſhed; his affability rendered him the favourite

favourite of the people, and his generoſity more firmly attached them to him. This is the famous Earl of Warwick who ſet up Edward IV. and upon a breach between them, brought Henry VI. out of priſon where he had been confined ten years, and ſet him upon the Throne. Edward fled into France, but returning ſoon after, he encountered this Earl and his brother John Marquiſs of Montague at Barnet field, where he ſlew both of them, April the 4th, 1471.

XIV. The laſt Earl left two co-heireſſes, Iſabel who was eſpouſed to George Plantagenet Duke of Clarence, and whom his Brother Edward IV. by Charter dated at Weſtminſter the 25th of March, in the 12th of his reign, made Earl of Salisbury, and on the ſurrender of the Duke of Gloceſter, was made great Chamberlain of England for life. He lived 17 years after peaceably, until the laſt named Duke raiſed ſuſpicions in the King's breaſt concerning him; he was attainted of high treaſon, and in the Tower drowned in a butt of Malmeſy wine, the Duke of Gloceſter aſſiſting at the execution. This was on the 18th, Feb. 1477. He left Edward whom Henry VII. beheaded when a Child; Richard died young, and Margaret, who married Sir Richard Pole Knight.

In the 5th year of Henry VIII's reign ſhe exhibited her petition in Parliament, ſetting forth her Claim to the Earldom of Sarum, upon which ſhe was reſtored to her dignity.

XV. Reginald Pole her Son, being Cardinal, and not agreeable to Henry, he reſolved to have her impeached of high treaſon, for correſponding with the Court of Rome and forbidding her tenants to uſe the New Teſtament in Engliſh. She behaved with great reſolution, and had ſentence of death paſſed upon her at the age of 70, was executed May the 27th, 1541.

From this time the Title of Earl of Saliſbury lay dormant, until King James revived it in the perſon of Robert Cecil, youngeſt ſon of Lord Burleigh, in whoſe family it ſtill continues.

XVI. This Robert inherited the political talents of his Father in an eminent degree. Queen Elizabeth made him one of the Secretaries of State, and Maſter of the Court of Wards. Her ſucceſſor honoured him with the ſame confidence, and created him Earl of Salisbuay May 4, 1605. After being uſeful in tranſacting publick buſineſs for many years, he deceaſed May 24, 1612.

XVII. William his eldeſt ſon had not the ſhining parts of his Anceſtors, much leſs

their

their Loyalty; he married the youngeſt Daughter of Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolk, and was inſtalled Knight of the Garter in 1623, and afterwards appointed Captain of the band of Gentlemen Penſioners and of the privy council. Notwithſtanding theſe favours from his ſovereign, he joined with his murderers, and was baſe enough to deſert a family that raiſed his anceſtors from a middling State. He concurred in the Reſtoration, and died little lamented, December 3, 1668.

XVIII. James ſucceeded his grandfather William, having married Margaret daughter of John Manners Earl of Rutland. In 1680 he was elected Knight of the Garter, having before been appointed of the privy council. He died in June, 1683.

XIX. James Cecil the ninteenth Earl married Frances one of the Co-heirs of Simon Bennet of Beechampton in the County of Bucks. He died December 1694.

XX. James ſon of the laſt Earl took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers June 19, 1712, and the ſame year was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the County of Hertford. He aſſiſted at the coronation of George I. and carried St. Edward's ſtaff. He married

ried Lady Anne Tufton, ſecond daughter and coheir to the Earl of Thanet.

XXI. James the preſent Earl of Salisbury, was born October, 20th, 1713, and married Elizabeth eldeſt daughter of Mr. Edward Keet of the City of Canterbury, by whom he has James Lord Viſcount Cranbourne born in September, 1748.

To conclude, in the ſpace of 762 years there has been twenty one Earls of Salisbury, with the Title however lying dormant at Intervals.

THE
LIVES
OF THE
BISHOPS
OF
SALISBURY:

From the YEAR 1076 to the preſent Time.

PREFACE.

BIOGRAPHY, though a ſtudy affording much entertainment and ſolid inſtruction, has been by no means cultivated in the manner it deſerved: The ſoil is far from being barren, and the labour by no means of a diſagreeable kind. The preſent and laſt ages have exerted a laudable induſtry, in reſcuing from Oblivion the actions and merits of many eminent men; but unfortunately their endeavours coming late, many private anecdotes and ſtriking incidents are loſt, which, if preſerved, would open their real characters more clearly than the moſt laborious collation of Hiſtorians.

Before the Reformation, and for ſome years after, the Engliſh Biſhops bore a large ſhare in the Politics as well as religion of the times; conſequently their Lives accurately written, would have afforded an agreeable variety. The work, it muſt be acknowledged, was too extenſive for any one man to accompliſh. Biſhop Godwyn therefore did well in intitling his performance, a *Commentary*. It is a ſufficient apology for his errors, that antiquities

were not then ſtudied ſo much as after; our Records lay indigeſted and in a great meaſure uſeleſs; ſo that Godwyn ſtruggling with theſe and many other difficulties, is highly to be praiſed for having made his Catalogue ſo tolerably perfect.

The laſt Edition of the foregoing Commentary bears date 1616; it may ſeem ſtrange that among ſo many admirers of and advocates for the Church of England, none of them ſhould apply themſelves to continue, improve and correct this Catalogue; in no Church can be found a Succeſſion of men more remarkable for Learning and Chriſtian virtues than thoſe who have adorned that Eſtabliſhed in this country; nevertheleſs the Subject lay untouched for 127 years, until the late Dr. Richardſon continued it to the year 1742, on Godwyn's plan.

The great helps, which he received from all parts, enabled him to correct an infinity of miſtakes, and probably from the ſame aſſiſtances he might have conſiderably enlarged the work; but of this we have now no hopes, unleſs any will undertake particular Dioceſes.

In the following Lives of the Biſhops of Sarum, we have in general followed Dr. Richardſon's edition of Godwyn with reſpect

to dates

to dates, but have throughout improved his text with ſuch additions as occurred in cotemporary Hiſtorians and later Biographers. As belonging to the ſame ſubject we have annexed a Tract on the Choriſter, or Choral Biſhop, a cuſtom in this Cathedral; and alſo have given an Inventory of the Riches of the Church, returned by the Treaſurer to the Commiſſioners of Henry VIII.

PREFACE.

THE LIVES OF THE BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

INA, King of the Weſt-Saxons, conſidering how extenſive his Kingdom was, and with but one Biſhop to ſuperintend ſpiritual Affairs, thought fit on the death of Headda, Biſhop of Wincheſter, to erect another See at Sherborne, which might preſide over the Counties of Dorſet, Somerſet, Wilts, Devon and Cornwall, A. D. 705.

In the year 905 King Edward and Plegmundus Archbiſhop of Canterbury, took out of the Dioceſe of Sherborne three Epiſcopal Seats, for Cornwall, Somerſet and Devon, and in a ſhort time after a fourth was appointed for Wilts; the Biſhop of which reſided ſometimes at Sunning, near Reading, and at others, at Ramſbury and Wilton.

The laſt Biſhop of Wilton was Herman, a native of Flanders, and formerly Chaplain to Edward the Confeſſor, and by him advanced to the

to the Epiſcopate: Diſpleaſed with the place of his reſidence, he was willing to remove it from Wilton to Malmeſbury, then well-built and very flouriſhing. Both the Abbot and Monks ſtrenuouſly oppoſed this deſign, which would certainly have created much contention.

Yet not totally confiding in their own ſtrength, they applied to Earl Godwin, and engaged him to ſtop that meaſure in the King's council. Herman finding himſelf diſappointed, in a fit of diſguſt laid down his Biſhoprick, and retiring to France, entered the Monaſtery of St. Bertin, took the monaſtic Habit, and continued there three years. Aldred, Biſhop of Wincheſter, in the interim, adminiſtered Eccleſiaſtical Affairs for him.

The motive to this Act of Herman is not known, unleſs pique and an affectation of deſpiſing Titles may be aſſigned; let this be as it will, an aſcetic life ſoon brought him to himſelf; educated in all the Luxury of Court, and accuſtomed to that obſequiouſneſs attendant on exalted ſtations, he ſoon got tired of the ſeverities of a convent, and of that familiarity, the conſequence of equality; he was poſſeſſed with an eager deſire of returning home; to this he was further encouraged by the death of his old enemy Godwin. Being come

come back, and Elſwold dying ſoon after, he ſollicited the King to perform his promiſe of uniting Sherborne and Wilton together.

Lanfrank, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, held a Synod in St. Paul's Church, London, 1076, when among other Things, it was ordered, that Epiſcopal ſeats ſhould be removed from obſcure Villages to Cities and Towns; Herman, who appears to have been extremely fickle, availed himſelf of this Decree and changed Sherborne for Sarum. He lived but two years after, dying A. D. 1078.

II. OSMUND.

HERMAN was ſucceeded by Oſmund, whom we have already mentioned in the fifth Section of the Hiſtory of Old Sarum.

As to his Character, he was, in a very diſſolute age, a man of ſtrict piety and morals, and complained of, as too rigid and ſevere with Penitents, not eaſily pardoning thoſe crimes in others, of which he himſelf was innocent. He looked on it as not below him to ſet the pattern of learning to his Clergy, by writing out and illuminating with his own hand many MSS. He alſo compoſed the life of St. Aldhelm, the firſt Biſhop of Sherborne, and a particular

particular Church-Service, called *Ordinale ſecundum uſum Sarum*, which was ſo well approved of, as to be univerſally adopted. So blameleſs was his Life, and ſo devoted to the ſervice of religion, that Pope Calixtus and the ſacred College, granted a Bull for his Canonization, dated the 6th of the Calends of May, 1457; being 350 years after his deceaſe. We muſt not omit, that he dedicated his Church to St. Peter, and made the Canons ſecular. He died December 3, 1099 and was buried at Old Sarum.

III. ROGER.

THE Riſe of Biſhop Roger was not more extraordinary than his future conduct in life. It happened that Prince Henry, who was brother to William Rufus, and afterwards King, being out on a military expedition, turned into a certain Church, ſituated in the Suburbs of the City of Caen, and there heard maſs with the reſt of his Company. Roger, at this time ſerved the Cure with a ſmall ſalary, and knowing the diſpoſitions of Soldiers towards Religion, ran the Prayers over ſo expeditiouſly, that Maſs was ended, before ſome thought it well begun. Every one applauded

plauded him, and declared they never ſaw ſo dexterous a Prieſt. Prince Henry to encourage the Joke, deſired him to follow the camp, with which he readily complied.

Roger, though poſſeſſed of but little learning had great Subtilty, and adroitneſs in conducting whatever he undertook. He thoroughly ſtudied the Prince's diſpoſition, ſo that at length by flattery and ſervices he became confided in and entruſted with the management of his Houſehold. This he regulated with great prudence and œconomy, Henry's finances being ſo ſtraitned by the patrimony of his Brother's allowance, that there was need of exact frugality. Roger, in this his Maſter's diſtreſs, ſo perfectly acquired his affection and confidence, by his fidelity and judgment, that when he came to the Throne, he declared that the Biſhop would ſooner be tired of aſking, than he of beſtowing. Beſides conferring on him Lands, Churches, Prebends, and whole Abbeys, he made him Chancellor and after Biſhop of Salisbury; in a word, whether Henry was at home or abroad the adminiſtration of affairs was committed to him, which truſt he diſcharged with diſtinguiſhed aſſiduity and integrity. He was moreover conſtituted Chief Juſticiary of England, but

this office he refuſed, until the authority of the Pope and the perſuaſions of Anſelm and the other Biſhops forced it on him.

Power, in whatever hands it falls, ſubjects the poſſeſſor of it to the envy of competitors and the malignity of inferiors; thus it fared with our Biſhop, who has been repreſented as the vileſt of mankind, for ſuch acts, as would eaſily be palliated in perſons of leſs exalted Stations. His places neceſſarily brought in much wealth, and he promoted his Nephews and his own natural ſon; he embelliſhed and ſtrengthened his poſſeſſions, as Sarum, Devizes and Malmesbury, theſe Acts in the ſubſequent troubleſome reign were interpreted as dangerous to the ſtate and traiterous. If there is any thing blameable in his conduct it is this. Henry the I. had but one ſon, named William, who unfortunately was drowned; his Daughter Matilda, called Maud the Empreſs, was to ſucceed him, and the King thought proper to ſummon the Eſtates of the realm to ſwear allegiance to his poſterity. Roger came among others and freely offered this Teſt of his fidelity. What other agreement was then made is not mentioned by hiſtorians; but Henry dying ſoon after, Roger was very forward in advancing Stephen to the Crown,

wherein

wherein he was accuſed of willful perjury, but in his excuſe he alledged, that Maud was engaged not to marry without the conſent of the States, which yet ſhe did, and thereby forfeited their allegiance. Let this be as it will, Stephen uſed the Prelates, the inſtruments of his Promotion ungenerouſly, not to ſay cruelly, which the neceſſities of the times will not extenuate, He had been ſucceſsful againſt the Scots, French and the Empreſs, and therefore imagining himſelf ſufficiently ſettled to attempt any thing, he ſummoned a Council to Oxford, whither Roger was to go; but foreſeeing what was likely to come to paſs pleaded bad health and the infirmities of old age for his abſence, however this was not admitted, a meſſage was ſent to him, that weighty affairs were in agitation and his great experience rendered his preſence indiſpenſably neceſſary. Stephen had hitherto done every Thing by his advice, and of his kindred, one he had made Treaſurer and the other Chancellor of England. William of Malmeſbury who was preſent ſays, that Roger undertook the journey with great reluctance, declaring he could be of no uſe in the council. In obedience to the King's command he came, when the King was received with the greateſt reſpect; but it

was privately contrived, that a riot ſhould be raiſed between the ſervants of Allan, Earl of Brittany and thoſe of the Biſhop. At firſt they fell to abuſive language, and from thence to blows, in which the attendants of Allan were routed, and one of them killed. This was what was wanted, the King ſummoned Roger, his ſon and nephews to appear, with which they all complied, except the Biſhop of Ely, who retired to the Caſtle of Devizes and ſecured himſelf there; the others were cloſely ſecured, and commanded to deliver up their Caſtles, Ely alone refuſed to obey. Whereupon Stephen haſtened with his Priſoners to Devizes, and finding the Biſhop determined not to ſurrender, he erected a Gallows, and old Biſhop Roger's ſon is brought out, and the Sentence of death read, that unleſs Ely opened the gates he muſt prepare for Execution. But Ely, whether he feared the King's reſentment, if he ſurrendered, or hoping from his known tenderneſs, that he would ſpare his kinſman's life, pertinaceouſly held out. Whereupon the unfortunate Roger, for that was his name, was brought forth, and obliged to aſcend the Stage, the fatal rope is fitted to his Neck, and every thing wears the appearance of inſtant death; his aged Father, who would rather

ther a thouſand ſhould periſh than his ſon die thus ignominiouſly, ſuddenly intervenes, and binds himſelf by a ſolemn oath, not to taſte food, until the Caſtle was delivered, if the King would poſtpone his ſon's execution: This was agreed to, yet the inexorable Nephew ſuffered the Biſhop to faſt three days, and then very unwillingly ſurrendered. Great riches were found there, as well as in Sarum and other places: The grief of this event, with the Severity of his faſt, brought on a Quartan Ague, and he died December the 4th, 1139, after he had ſat near 38 years. England at the time, we have been ſpeaking of, was the Theatre of civil war; Stephen and the party of the Empreſs Maud, alternately ravaged every part of the Kingdom; at his firſt acceſſion he granted liberty to whoever pleaſed to erect Caſtles, but quickly found the inconvenience of them; under this grant our Biſhop without doubt improved his. Roger was then by no means criminal in this reſpect; the King might perhaps dread his riches and connections, or as ſome Hiſtorians ſuggeſt, he was urged on this Act, as the only means to recruit his coffers; which of theſe may be the Caſe, we are ſure he did not deviate from the beaten track of Uſurpers, whoſe conſtant aim is, to

is, to enrich themſelves on the ſpoils of a tame and infatuated nation. Making allowance for the times, and the calumniating temper of party writers, the Character of Roger, when calmly viewed will not wear that diſagreeable aſpect it hitherto has appeared under. At moſt we ſhall find the ſame mixture in his, as in the character of all great Stateſmen.—— Eminent abilities and eminent Defects.

IV. JOCELINE.

KING Stephen upon the death of Roger endeavoured to put in his place Philip de Harecourt, his Chancellor and Dean of Lincoln; but the Canons of Sarum refuſed to elect him, and in this the Pope's Legate joined them, however, Philip was ſettled in the See of Bayonne. In conſequence of this diſagreement the Biſhoprick continued vacant ſome years, when Joceline was appointed. He is called Joceline de Bailul, Archdeacon of Wincheſter, and was one of the Biſhops excommunicated by the inſolent Becket in 1166, and again in 1170, for giving his conſent to the coronation of the younger Henry, in prejudice to the See of Canterbury.

Joceline

Joceline was by country a Longobard, and conſecrated in 1142; he preſided over this Church many years, but the year before his death retired to a convent, and took on him the habit of a Ciſtertian Monk; he deceaſed the 18th of November, 1184. Whatever may be ſaid of the continency of the Popiſh Clergy now, the want of it at this time was not thought diſgraceful, Joceline having a ſon, called Fitz-Joceline, who was ſometime Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

V. HUBERT WALTER.

WAS Dean of York and conſecrated Biſhop of Sarum, November the 1ſt, 1189. Diceto ſays, he was elected the 15th of September, and conſecrated in St. Catharine's Chapel, Weſtminſter, October the 22d, 1189. This Hubert was born at Weſt-Deerham in the County of Norfolk, and educated under the celebrated Chief Juſtice, Ralph Glanville. He was a Man of great Abilities, and moſt amiable diſpoſition. Baldwin Archbiſhop of Canterbury promoted him to the Deanery of York; and to teſtify his further regard for him, at his death made him his ſole heir.

At this

At this time King Richard I. was priſoner with the Emperor, on the Deceaſe of the Archbiſhop; he writ to the Monks of Canterbury to chuſe a prudent perſon to adminiſter the See. Accordingly they fixed their eyes on Hubert, no one was more deſerving, and no one whoſe promotion could give equal and univerſal joy. They elected him; his firſt cares were employed in raiſing money for the King's ranſom, which he accompliſhed with great ſucceſs; for he brought all orders to grant a 4th part of one year's income, and thereby made up the ſum of 150,000 Marks. No wonder then if Richard after his releaſe heaped honours on our Biſhop; he made him Chancellor and Chief Juſticiary, and committed to his care the management of affairs for many years. The Monks however complained to the Pope, that he ſpent his time ſolely in ſecular concerns; whereupon he was ſuſpended from his Epiſcopal dignity and function, and his place of Juſticiary given to Fitz-Peters. This cenſure was ſoon remitted, and Hubert paſſed the reſt of his life in a reſpected Tranquility.

VI. HERE-

VI. HEREBERT PAUPER, OR POORE.

ON the Tranſlation of Hubert to Canterbury in 1193, Poore ſucceeded him. He was ordained a Prieſt the 29th of April, on the day of Pentecoſt, and the following Sunday conſecrated Biſhop of Sarum by his predeceſſor in St. Catharine's Chapel, and enthroned June the 13th, 1194. Poore had formerly been Archdeacon of Canterbury, and one of the King's Juſtices in 1196; he died May the 9th, 1217, and was buried in the Church at Wilton. Henry III. committed the care of the See to Richard Poore, Biſhop of Cheſter, who ſucceeded him.

Our Prelate was Dean of Sarum, and afterwards Biſhop of Chicheſter, and tranſlated from thence to Sarum in 1217, and removed to Durham by a papal Bull bearing date May the 14th 1225. Godwyn ſays he founded St. Nicholas's Hoſpital for poor men and women, which at the reformation was valued at the yearly Sum of 25l. 2s 2d. The following is his Epitaph in St. Mary's chapel.

Orate pro anima Ric. Poure, quondam Sarum Epiſcopi; qui eccleſiam hanc inchoari fecit in quo-

dam fundo, ubi nunc fundata eſt ex antiquo nomine Miryfelde, in honore B. V. Mariæ 3. Kal. Maii in feſto St. Vitalis Martyris, A. D. 1219; regnante tunc rege Ricardo poſt conqueſt. primo. Fuitque eccleſia hæc ædificando per ſpacium 40 annorum, & conſummata eſt 8 Kal. April, A. D. 1237 & 21 Hen. III.

VII. ROBERT BINGHAM[a].

ABOUT Chriſtmas 1228 the Canons of Saliſbury elected Robert Bingham their Biſhop, he was conſecrated at Wilton by the Biſhops of Bath and Worceſter in May, 1229. He applied to the finiſhing the Cathedral, which he could not complete, though he ſat 20 years. On the 3d of Novembes 1246 he departed this life, at a very advanced age, leaving his Church burthened with a debt of 1700 Marks. His tomb is in one part of the Preſbytery, and that of his ſucceſſors in the other.

VIII. WILLIAM OF YORK[b].

THE Canons finding their choice would not be ratified by King Henry unleſs they elected a Courtier; to prevent a vacancy

(a) 13 Henry III. (b) 31 Henry III.

and

and altercation, they choſe William of York, who had been Rector of Eton in Bedfordſhire, well ſkilled in the Laws, Provoſt of Beverly, and very intimate with the King. He was conſecrated at Wilton by Fulco, Biſhop of London, the day before the Ides of July 1247. William revived the vexatious cuſtoms of tenants following their Lord's court. He died the 2d of the Calends of February 1256 and was buried in his Church, near St. John's altar, under a gilt Tomb.

IX. ÆGIDIUS DE BRIDPORT[c].

THIS Prelate, by others called Bridleſsford, and by Matt. Paris, Bredelef, was Dean of Wells, and conſecrated the 11th. of March 1256, he obtained from the Pope a Faculty to hold his Deanery in Commendam. The Cathedral being now finiſhed, was dedicated September the 30th. 1258 by Boniface, Archbiſhop of Canterbury; Henry 3 and many of the Nobility aſſiſting on the occaſion.

This Biſhop, according to Leland, founded the College de Vaulx 1260. He died the 13th. of December 1262, and lies buried

(c) 41 Henry III.

under a marble Tomb in the ſouth part of the Choir.

X. WALTER DE LA WYLE[d].

WAS Succentor or Subdean of Sarum, and appointed to this See the 10th of April 1263 and the 27th of May following was conſecrated, and died the 3d of January 1270. Leland ſays he founded the Collegiate church of St. Edmund's in Sarum. He lies buried in his Cathedral.

XI. ROBERT DE WIKHAMPTON[e].

WAS Dean of Sarum, and on the death of Wyle was elected Biſhop by the Canons, and had the royal aſſent, March the 6th, 1270, and was confirmed in a Chapter of the Monks of Canterbury, during the Vacancy of that See. This act of the Monks was warmly reſented by the Biſhops of that Dioceſe, they pretending a right thereto; they further refuſed to conſecrate thoſe that were ſo confirmed, and appealed to the College of Cardinals, the Papal chair being vacant. The ſuit laſted at Rome three or four years, and at

(d) 47 Henry III. (e) 2 Edward I.

laſt

laſt they decreed for the Elected and Monks, and Robert was conſecrated in 1274, and died April the 24th, 1284.

XII. WALTER SCAMMEL[f].

IN the ſpace of ſeven years, ſays Godwyn, the Church of Sarum had five Biſhops, without any of them being tranſlated thence. The ſecond of that number was Walter Scammel, Dean of Sarum, who was conſecrated at Sunning, October the 22d, 1284, and died October the 25th, 1286.

XIII. HENRY DE BRAUNDSTON[g].

ACCORDING to ſome, was Dean of this Church, but others make him Archdeacon of Dorſet; he was conſecrated at Canterbury in 1287, and died before the Concluſion of the Year.

XIV. WILLIAM DE LA CORNER[h].

IN the Archives of the Church of Sarum, mention is made of one Laurence de Hawkburn, as a Biſhop that had been conſecrated. The Canons of Sarum, ſays the Chronicle of

(f) 12 Edward I. (g) 15 Edward I. (h) 17 Edward I.

Oſny,

Oſny, met, after the death of Braundſton, to elect a Biſhop, but could not agree, one part chuſing Hawkburn, and the other Corner, a man of great authority and one of the King's Council. Edward I. being then beyond ſeas, Hawkburn paſſed over to obtain his aſſent, and then proceeded to Canterbury for confirmation; in which city being ſuddenly taken ill, he died and was buried the feaſt-day of St. Laurence there. The Canons applied to the King for licence to elect another, and on the morrow of St. Clement, unanimouſly choſe Corner. He was conſecrated March, 1289 at Canterbury, by John Archbiſhop of that Church.

XV. NICHOLAS LONGESPEE[h].

NICHOLAS Longeſpee or Longeſpata, was grandſon of Henry II. by his natural ſon, William Earl of Sarum; his mother was Ela, daughter of William Fitzpatrick, Earl of Sarum. Our Biſhop was treaſurer of Sarum, and conſecrated at Canterbury March the 16th, 1291, at a very advanced age, and died in 1297. He lies interred near his Father, at the Entrance of St. Mary's chapel, under a large

(h) 20 Edward I.

marble

marble ſtone, covered with braſs plates and the family arms; but theſe have been long ſince taken away.

XVI. SIMON DE GANDAVO, OR GAUNT[i].

HE Was born at London, and probably ſtudied in Flanders, from whence he might have his Sirname; he was a very profound Divine, and drew up thoſe Statutes whereby the Church is ſtill governed. Some time before his death, which was in 1315, he gave liberty to the Mayor and Citizens of Sarum, to fortify the City with a wall and ditch.

XVII. ROGER DE MORTIVAL[k].

SON of Ankeline de Morteval, Lord of Nowefly, in the County of Leiceſter, was Dean of Lincoln, and conſecrated Biſhop of Sarum in 1315, and died about Midlent, 1329.

XVIII. ROBERT WYVIL[l].

TO pleaſe Edward III's conſort, the Pope conferred on Robert Wyvil the Epiſcopate; he was very ignorant, and of ſo ungrace-

(i) 25 Edward I. (k) 9. Edward II. (l) 3 Edward III.

ful

ful and deformed an appearance, that, ſays Walſingham, had the Pope ſeen him, he had never advanced him to this dignity. He was born at Stanton Wyvil, in the County of Leiceſter, and preſided over this See for more than 45 years. In 1355 he brought a writ of right for the Caſtle of Old Sarum, againſt William Montacute, the Earl, which both parties agreed to determine by Duel. When the Champions were ready to engage, the King's letters ſuſpended it. The affair was afterwards compromiſed, and the Earl gave up the Caſtle for 2500 Marks. Wyvil alſo claimed the Caſtle of Sherborne, which King Stephen 200 years before, had taken from Biſhop Roger. He died September the 4th, 1375, and was buried near the Biſhop's throne, after he had ſat 46 years.

XIX. RALPH ERGUM[m].

ON the death of Wyvil, John de Wormenſhall, a Canon of Sarum, was elected Biſhop, and received the royal approbation November the 12th, 1375; notwithſtanding which the Pope nominated Ergum, and he was conſecrated at Bruges, in Flanders,

(m) 49 Edward III.

Decem-

December the 9th, 1375. On September the 14th, 1388, he was tranſlated to Bath and Wells.

XX. JOHN WALTHAM[n].

WAS Maſter of the Rolls and Keeper of the Privy Seal. When Lord Chancellor, he introduced thoſe Writs of *Subpœna & Certis de cauſis*, in the Chancery and the Exchequer; they were ſo well approved of, that other Courts alſo received them. In the Reign of Henry V. the Commons propoſed a Bill to lay them aſide, but the King would not agree to it. He was conſecrated the 20th of September, 1388, and in 1391, was made Treaſurer, which he held during Life. In 1390, he was excommunicated for refuſing the Viſitation of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, but he ſubmitted July the 14th, 1390.

Richard the Second, with whom he was in great favour, in reſpect to his memory, had him buried at Weſtminſter among the Kings, and the Abbot and the Convent obliged themſelves annually to commemorate his Death, as they did thoſe of Kings. He died in 1395, and lies interred near Edward I.

(n) 12 Richard II.

XXI. RICHARD METFORD[o].

IN that Parliament called the *Wonderfull*, becauſe many things were done contrary to the general expectation, the Favourites of Richard II. were ſeized, and thoſe that were not Clergymen put to death, and others impriſoned. Our Biſhop, who was then Canon of Windſor, was thrown into jail at Briſtol, and there confined for a long time. But another faction predominating, he was not only releaſed, but advanced to the See of Chicheſter, and in 1395 tranſlated to Sarum, where he ſat ſomething leſs than 12 years, and died in 1407.

XXII. NICHOLAS BUBURITH[p].

WAS Biſhop of London, but by the Pope's bull, dated the 10th of the Calends of July, was tranſlated to Salisbury, 1407, and the 7th of October following was removed to the See of Bath and Wells.

(o) 19 Richard II. (p) 8 Hen. IV.

XXIII. RO-

XXIII. ROGER HALLAM[q].

THIS Prelate ſtudied at Oxford, and was afterwards Archdeacon of Canterbury, and in 1403 Chancellor, and in 1407 made Biſhop of Salisbury, and June the 6th promoted to the Cardinalate. In 1417 he went to the Council of Conſtance, and died in Gotlieb Caſtle, in September the ſame year, and was buried in the Cathedral of Conſtance, the Emperor honouring his funeral by his preſence.

XXIV. JOHN CHAUNDLER[r].

LIBERTY was granted to the Canons of Sarum the 11th of October, 1417, to elect a Biſhop, they choſe John Chaundler, formerly their Dean, whom the King approved of; he was conſecrated the 12th of December, 1417, and after preſiding ten years, departed this life, and was interred in his own Church.

(q) 9 Henry IV. (r) 5 Henry V.

XXV. ROBERT NEVILL[s].

WAS Son of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Weſtmoreland, formerly ſtudent of Oxford, and Provoſt of Beverly; he was conſecrated October the 12th, 1427, and tranſlated to Durham, January the 27th, 1437. He is the reputed Founder of Sunning Monaſtery, which at its ſuppreſſion was eſtimated at the annual value of 682l. 14s. 7d. ¼.

XXVI. WILLIAM AISCOUGH[t].

WAS the ſon of Robert Aiſcough of Portgrange in the County of York; he is alſo called Hacliff; he was Doctor of Laws, and Secretary to Henry VI. and conſecrated Biſhop of Sarum the 20th of July, 1438, in the Chapel of Windſor; he was made confeſſor to the King, an office not uſually given to Biſhops before this time.

After he had ſat twelve years, Jack Cade's rebellion broke out, which infected every part of the Kingdom; the Biſhop's Tenants making an Inſurrection, came to him at Eding-

(s) 6 Henry VI. (t) 16 Henry VI.

ton,

ton, June the 29th, 1450, where he then reſided. He was then celebrating maſs, dreſſed in his Pontifical habit, and without any regard to the place or his character, they dragged him from the Altar to a neighbouring hill, and while he was on his knees praying to God, one of the ruffians daſhed out his brains; not content with ſo barbarous a murder, they ſtript his body, and divided his Shirt among them, as monuments of their deeds, and then pillaged his houſe of every thing, and took 10,000 marks in numbered money.

This is one of the Actions that diſgraces Chriſtianity and is more powerful to make men infidels than every other conſideration. There is no where on record before the introduction of Chriſtianity, nor in any place where it has not been received inſtances of ſuch ill-treatment of ſacred perſons, as by the hypocritical believers on Chriſt.

XXVII. RICHARD BEAUCHAMP[u].

RICHARD was ſon of Sir Walter Beauchamp, and brother to William

(u) 28 Henry VI.

Lord

Lord St. Amand and Biſhop of Hereford. Licence was granted to the Canons to chuſe a ſucceſſor to Aiſcough, dated July the 10th, 1450, but the Pope by a Bull of the 14th of Auguſt tranſlated Beauchamp from Hereford. In March 1477, he was inſtalled Dean of Windſor, and is ſuppoſed to have been the firſt Chancellor of the noble Order of the Garter. He built a ſumptuous Chapel to the ſouth of St. Mary's, where, according to Godwyn, he lies interred; but this muſt be a miſtake, as from his Epitaph it appears he was buried at Windſor.

XXVIII. LEONEL WOODVILLE[w].

HE was ſon of Richard, Earl Rivers, and brother of Elizabeth wife of Edward IV. and ſome time Chancellor of Oxford. In 1479 he was made Dean of Exeter, and in 1482 conſecrated Biſhop of Sarum. Stephen Gardiner, the noted Biſhop of Wincheſter, was the natural Son of our Prelate. Woodville died 1484, and was buried in his own Cathedral.

(w) 22 Edward IV.

XXIX. THO-

XXIX. THOMAS LANGTON[x].

WAS Doctor of Laws and Biſhop of St. David's, and by the Papal authority tranſlated the 9th of February 1484 to Sarum, and in 1493 to Winchſter. Henry, Duke of Buckingham, who in 1485 had married Woodville's ſiſter, was beheaded at Saliſbury by command of Richard III.

XXX. JOHN BLITH[y].

OUR Biſhop was the ſecond ſon of William Blith, of Norton in Yorkſhire, and Brother to Jeffery, Biſhop of Litchfield, and Maſter of the Rolls. On the 23d of February, 1493 he was conſecrated; in 1494 he was made Chancellor of Cambridge, and died 1499. He lies buried behind the high Altar, but not as uſual from Weſt to Eaſt, but from South to North.

XXXI. HENRY DEANE[z].

FROM Deane's being Abbot of Lanthony and Chancellor of Ireland, he was

(x) 2 Richard III. (y) 9 Henry VII. (z) 16 Henry VII.

made

made Biſhop of Bangor, and tranſlated to Sarum in 1500. On the deceaſe of John Morton, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Henry VII. being then at Woodſtock, delivered to our Biſhop the great Seal, and a little after advanced him to the archiepiſcopal Chair.

XXXII. EDMUND AUDLEY[a].

DESCENDED of the noble Family of the Audleys, was in 1472 made Canon of Windſor, in 1480 Biſhop of Rocheſter, in 1492 tranſlated to Hereford, and in 1502 removed to Saliſbury. He new built the Choir of St. Mary's church in Oxford. Godwyn ſays he gave them an Organ, but this is an Error, that being beſtowed by William Grey, Archdeacon of Berks, as appears by his will in the Court of Arches 1523. The ſaid Grey gave alſo 20 marks to the Univerſity cheſt, 4 marks for the repairs of St. Mary's windows, and 4 pounds to buy an Organ (Hydraulica) to be uſed on ſolemn occaſions. Audley dying at Ramſbury the 23d day of Auguſt, 1524, was buried in a chapel erected by himſelf at the north-ſide of the Altar.

(a) 17 Henry VII.

XXXIII. LAU-

XXXIV. LAURENCE CAMPEGIUS[b].

WAS born at Bonona in Italy; after the death of his wife, he was called to Rome to ſucceed his father in the Law Chair; in a ſhort time he was made Auditor of the Rota, Biſhop of Feltria and Cardinal, firſt of St. Thomas and after of St. Anaſtatius, June the 1ſt, 1517. In 1524 Pope Clement made him Adminiſtrator or Commendatory of the Epiſcopate of Sarum. March the 21ſt, 1535 he and the Biſhop of Worceſter were deprived of their Sees by a bill paſſed in the houſe of Commons. The Pope appointed him and Cardinal Woolſey Delegates to hear the matter of the King's divorce from Catharine of Spain. Henry earneſtly wiſhed to bring the matter to a concluſion, which the Delegates affirmed they could not do for want of powers; enraged at this delay, he deprived Campegius of his See, and diſgraced Woolſey. The former died at Rome in Auguſt 1539, leaving a ſon named Alexander, whom Julius III. made a Cardinal 1551. The Father and Son were buried in one grave beyond

(b) 16 Henry VIII.

the Tiber, in St. Mary's Church, with this Inſcription on their Tomb.

Laurentii tituli S. Mariæ Tranſtyberim patris, & Alexandri S. Luciæ in Silice filii ex legitimo matrimonio ante Sacerdotium ſuſcepti, ex nobili Campegiorum Bononenſium familia, S. R. E. Cardinalium, oſſa, ex eminenti loco anno ſalutis 1571, huc tranſlata, in unum requieſcunt.

XXXV. NICHOLAS SHAXTON[c].

DOCTOR of Divinity and Maſter of St. Giles's hoſpital in Norwich, which he alienated the firſt year of Edward VI. Preſident of Gonville Hall, Cambridge, and Treaſurer of Sarum. On the Deprivation of Campegius, he was made Biſhop in his room, and conſecrated at St. Stephen's chapel, Weſtminſter the 11th of April, 1535. When Queen Mary aſcended the Throne, he was deprived along with Latimer and the other Biſhops, but not having firmneſs enough to endure their fiery ſufferings, he recanted in a Sermon he preached when Anne Aſkew was burnt. He was made ſuffragan to the Biſhop of Ely, and died at Cambridge, Auguſt the 4th, 1556, and was buried in the Chapel of Gonville Hall.

(c) 26 Henry VIII.

XXXVI.

XXXVI. JOHN SALCOT, ALIAS CAPON[d].

HE was Doctor of Laws in Cambridge, Abbot of Hyde, and conſecrated Biſhop of Bangor the 19th of April 1534, was tranſlated to Sarum Auguſt the 14th 1539; he died October the 6th, 1557, and is buried in the ſouth part of the Choir, behind the Biſhop's Throne.

XXXVII. JOHN JEWEL[e].

WAS Born May the 22d, 1522, at Buden in the pariſh of Berinerber, in Devonſhire; after he had paſſed ſchool learning, he was entered at Merton College, Oxon, where taking his degrees he became a noted Tutor, and Rhetoric Proffeſſor, which office he diſcharged for ſeven years with great applauſe. During the life time of Henry VIII. he was ſecretly a Proteſtant, and on the death of that Prince, publickly declared himſelf ſuch. When the celebrated Peter Martyr was made Divinity-Proffeſſor in Oxford, Jewel became

(d) 31 Henry VIII. (e) 2 Elizabeth.

much attached to him, and being very expert at ſhort-hand, aſſiſted the profeſſor in his diſputation with Treſham, Cheadſey and Philips about the real preſence.

During the reign of Edward VI. he was very active in ſpreading the reformation, and conſequently had nothing to expect on the Acceſſion of Mary; accordingly before any order was ſent from Court, the fellows of his College officiouſly expelled him; whereupon he withddew to Pembroke College, where his Pupils and many others reſorted to him for inſtruction. Queen Mary and her council making ſpecious promiſes of forcing no man's conſcience, ſurpriſed him into a ſubſcription of ſome papal errors; but in this not being thought ſincere, to avoid falling into inquiſitors hands, he left the univerſity and retired to London, where Sir Nicholas Throgmorton provided him with money and a ſhip to convey him beyond ſea.

Going to Franckfort, he found Dr. Sandys afterwards Archbiſhop of york and other exiles, with whom he joined, and the firſt Sunday after his arrival, in a moſt pathetic manner, after Sermon, bewailed his Apoſtacy, and heartily aſked pardon of God and the Church he had offended. Martyr ſhortly after

invited

invited him to Straſburgh, where he kept a kind of College for learned men, of which Mr Jewel was made Vice-Maſter. In 1558 Mary being dead he returned to England, and was one of the 16 Divines who diſputed in Weſtminſter Abbey, and the next year was made a Commiſſioner to viſit different Dioceſes and purge them of Popery. In 1560 on the firſt of January he was conſecrated Biſhop of Sarum.

His excellent Apology for the Church of England came out in 1562, written in elegant Latin. When the Queen viſited Oxford in 1565, Biſhop Jewel attended her, and moderated the Divinity diſputations held in her preſence. After a moſt exemplary life of Virtue he quitted this world, September the 25th, 1571, at Monckton Farley, in the fiftieth Year of his Age.

He built a Library adjoining the Cathedral, which his ſucceſſor, Dr. Gheaſt, furniſhed with Books.

XXXVIII. EDMUND GHEAST[f].

WAS born at Afferton in Yorkſhire, and formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge. January the 21ſt, 1559, he was

(f) 14 Eliz.

conſe-

conſecrated Biſhop of Rocheſter, and made Almoner to the Queen. He was tranſlated to Sarum December the 24th, 1576, died the 28th of February, 1578, and lies buried between Wyville and Jewel. The following Inſcription is on a braſs plate.

Edmundus Geſte Sacræ Theologiæ Profeſſor, Cantabrigienſis, Epiſcopus Roffenſis, munere laudabiliter ſummi Elemoſinarii regum nummorum liberaliter annos pluſquam duodecim perfunctus eſt, poſtea vero quam a ſereniſſima Regina Elizabetha tranſlatus quinquennium huic Epiſcopatui Sarum, ad Dei gloriam honorifice, ad eccleſiæ ædificationem fructuoſe, ad ſuam commendationem egregie præfuiſſet, magno ſuo commodo & majore luctu ſuorum, vitam laudabilem cum meliore morte commutavit. Bonorum, quæ habuit neque nulla neque nimia, magnam partem cognatis & amicis, majorem pauperibus, maximam famulis domeſticis legavit; et ingentem optimorum librorum vim, quantam vir unacapere bibliotheca poteſt, perpetuo ſtudioſorum uſui in hac Eccleſia conſervandam deſtinavit. Huic igitur ornatiſſimo & doctiſſimo & ſeni & Præſuli, ultimo die Februarii, A. D. 1578, ætatis vero ſuæ 63; vita pie defuncto Egidius Eſtcourt Armiger, alter illius teſtamenti Executor hoc Monumentum ad tanti viri memo-

riam

riam retinendam, ad ſuam in illum obſervantiam teſtificandum poſuit.

XXXIX. JOHN PIERS[g].

WAS Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of Chriſt Church, Oxon; he preſided over this See 10 years, and was Almoner all that Time, at length in 1588 he was tranſlated to York.

XL. JOHN COLDWELL[h].

AFTER a vacancy of three years, John Coldwell was made Biſhop: He was educated in St. John's College, Cambridge, took a Degree in Phyſic, and was made Dean of Rocheſter. December the 26th, 1591 he was conſecrated Biſhop of Sarum, died in October 1596, and lies buried near Jewel. He was the only Biſhop of Saliſbury that was married.

XLI. HENRY COTTON[i].

WAS the Son of Sir Richard Cotton, Baronet, and born at Warblington in Hants, educated in Magdalen College, Oxon,

(g) 20 Eliz. (h) 34 Eliz. (i) 40 Eliz.

and

and Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth; he was conſecrated the 12th of November, 1598, along with the Biſhops of Gloceſter, Exeter, and Bangor, and after a vacancy of two years advanced to this See. He died May the 7th, 1615, being almoſt 70 years old.

XLII. ROBERT ABBOT[k].

ABBOT was Doctor and Regius Profeſſor of Divinity at Oxford, and Provoſt of Baliol College; he was a ſtrenuous oppugner of Popery, and thereby merited the Epiſcopate of Sarum, to which he was conſecrated the 3d of December, 1615. There are but two inſtances in this kingdom of one Brother being a Biſhop and another an Archbiſhop of Canterbury at the ſame time, which happened to the Abbots, and alſo to Seffridus, one being Biſhop of Chicheſter, and the other Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

XLIII. MARTIN TOTHERBY[l].

WAS conſecrated April the 19th, 1618. died in March, 1619, and was interred in the Church of All Souls, Lombard-ſtreet, London, with this Epitaph.

(k) 13 Jac. I. (l) 16 Jacob. I.

DEPO-

DEPOSITUM.

R. in Chriſto Patris ac D. D. Martini Fotherby, olim Sariſburienſis Epiſcopi; qui ex antiqua & vere generoſa de Grimſley magna, in Com. Lincoln. familia oriundus. Cantabrigiam inde accitus, & Collegii S. Trinitatis ſocius, meritiſſime cooptatus, ſingulis atque ordine ſummis Academiae gradibus eſt inſignitus. Hic poſtquam celebris Eccleſiae Cathedralis & Metropoliticae Chriſti Cantuarenſis Praebendarius annos 22 perduraſſet, tandem per Sereniſſimum regem Jacobum, cui & a ſacris erat, ad Epiſcopatum Sarum evectus eſt. Vixit omni ſcientiarum humanarum, divinarum genere vir inſtructiſſimus; concionator idem diſertiſſimus; haereſin & hypocriſm validiſſime peroſus; vitaeq; ac morum tum gravitate, tum ſuavitate eximius; exteriori corporis decore ſpectabilis; politiori ſermonis elegantia praeſtans; potioribus animi dotibus adornatus; memoria nempe fideli, ingenio faelici, judicio acri, & in rerum adminiſtratione prudentia admirabili; omnibus ſane numeris, quos humana capit conditio adeo conſummatus, ut vel primariis viris facile exaequandus, nullis exuperandus eſſet. Adverſus Atheos doctiſſimum opus inſtituit, cujus auſpicium & quaſi veſtibulum, Londini, heu moriens! typis mandandum reliquit. Corpus hic ſepulchro donari petiit

ſub beata reſurrectionis ſpe; ſpiritum ipſe ſuum immortalem, patri ſpirituum pie placideque reddidit, undecimo Martii anno, aerae Chriſtianae 1619, *aetatis ſuae*, 60.

XLIV. ROBERT TOUNSON[m].

HE was born in St. Botolph's Pariſh, in Cambridge, and was Fellow of King's College there, and Chaplain to King James I. He was Dean of Weſtminſter, and conſecrated Biſhop of Sarum, July the 9th, 1620, and dying the 15th of May, 1621, was interred in Weſtminſter Abbey.

XLV. JOHN DAVENANT[n].

WAS born in Watling-Street, London, but deſcended from the Davenants of Sible-Heningham, in Eſſex. On the 4th of July, 1587, he was admitted Penſioner of Queen's College, Cambridge. In 1609 he was elected Margaret Profeſſor, and in 1614, was admitted Maſter of his College, and was one of the eminent Divines that King James I. ſent to the Synod of Dort, in 1618. On his return he was raiſed to the See of Sarum on

(m) 18 Jacob. I. (n) 19 Jacob. I.

the

the Death of his Brother-in-law, Dr. Tounſon. In a Sermon preached before the King at Whitehall, in 1631, he meddled with the Predeſtinarian Controverſy, which being contrary to his Majeſty's expreſs declaration, he incurred his diſpleaſure, and was ſummoned to anſwer for it before the Privy-Council, but diſmiſſed after ſome Queſtions, and a ſubmiſſion on his part. He publiſhed many Pieces of Polemic divinity, and died of a Phithis, April the 20th, 1641, juſt before he ſaw the ruin of Church and State. The following Inſcription is over his Monument in Salisbury Cathedral.

MONUMENTORUM OMNIUM.

Johannis Davenanti minime perenne, quid loquatur audi. Natus Londini, A. C. 1572, *Maii die* 20. *Cantabrigiæ in Collegio reginali bonis literis operam fælicem dedit; cujus cum ſocietate eſſet meritiſſimo donatus, ætatemque & doctrinæ & morum gravitate ſuperaret, cum nondum plures quam* 36 *annos numeraſſet, D. Margaritæ in S. Theologia profeſſor eſt electus, celebremque prius Cathedram longe ornatiorem reddidit; intra quadriennium mox Collegii ſui Præſidens factus eſt, cui dubium rector an Benefactor profuerit magis; tum vero a ſereniſſimo, & in rebus theologicis, perſpicaciſſimo*

ſpicaciſſimo rege Jacobo, honorifice miſſus Synodo Dordracenſi magna pars interfuit: Tandem hujuſce Diocæſeos Sariſburienſis Epiſcopus, anno 1621, *die Novemb.* 8. *conſecratus eſt. Cui velut vivum exemplar antiquitatis venerandæ, univerſas primitivi præſulis partes explevit, atque ita per* 20 *pene annos huic Eccleſiæ præfuit, ſummo tum bonorum omnium, tum etiam hoſtium conſenſu optimus, & vel inde fæliciſſimus, quod ruinam ſedis, cum ſupereſſe per ætatem non potuit, prius quam oculis conſpiceret, vivere deſierit, anno ſcilicet Chriſti* 1641. *Aprilis die* 20.

XLVI. BRIAN DUPPA[o].

NOtwithſtanding the civil diſcords Charles I. took care to provide for the ſucceſſion in the Church. Duppa was born at Leviſham in Kent, 1589, and educated as King's ſcholar, at Weſtminſter School, and in May 1605, was elected Student of Chriſt-Church, Oxon. He became Chaplain to the Earl of Dorſet, and was made Dean of Chriſt-Church, Oxford, in 1629. In 1634 he was appointed Chancellor of the Church of Sarum, and tranſlated from Chicheſter to Sarum in 1641. We are told,

(o) 17 Car. I.

he

he aſſiſted King Charles, along with Doctor Gauden, in compoſing the Εικων Βαϛιλικη, or Pourtraiture of that Prince in his ſufferings. The ſubſequent confuſions prevented his receiving any emolument from his See. When the King was at Oxford, he waited on him, and was with him during his impriſonment in the iſle of Wight. When his royal Maſter was baſely murdered, the good Biſhop retired to Richmond, where he ſpent his time in great devotion and ſolitude, until the Reſtoration, when his ſufferings and merits were conſidered, and he promoted to Wincheſter.

XLVII. HUMPH. HENCHMAN[p].

OUR Prelate was Precentor of Sarum, and aſſiſted Charles II, both with his courage and advice at the battle of Worceſter. At the Reſtoration he was advanced to this Dioceſe, and conſecrated October the 28th, 1660, and tranſlated to London September the 15th, 1663.

XLVIII. JOHN EARL[q].

EARL was Fellow of Merton College, Oxon, Chancellor of Sarum, and after Biſhop of Worceſter and Dean of Weſtminſter.

(p) 12 Car. II. (q) 15 Car. II.

In

In the Rebellion he retreated to Antwerp, and on the King's return was promoted to Sarum 1663. He died of the Stone at Oxford November the 17th 1665, aged 65, and lies buried near the Altar in Merton Chapel, with this Inſcription.

Amice, ſi quis hic ſepultus eſt, roges; illi qui nec meruit unquam, nec quod magis eſt, habuit inimicum. Qui potuit in aula vivere, & mundum ſpernere, concionator educatus inter principes & ipſe facile princeps inter concionatores; Evangeliſta indefeſſus, Epiſcopus pientiſſimus, ille qui una cum ſacratiſſimo rege cujus & juvenilium ſtudiorum & animae Deo charae curam a beatiſſimo patre demondatam geſſit; nobile ac religioſum exilium eſt paſſus: Ille qui Hookeri ingentis Politiam Eccleſiaſticam, ille qui Caroli Martyris Εικονα Καϛιλικην *volumen, quo poſt Apocalypſim divinus nullum, legavit orbi, ſic Latine redditas, ut uterque unius. Fidei defenſor, patriam adhuc retineat majeſtatem. Si nomen ejus necdum tibi ſuboleat, Lector, nomen ejus, ut unguenta precioſa; Johannes Earle Eboracenſis, ſereniſſimo Carolo ſecundo regii Oratorii Clericus, Eccleriae aliquando Weſtmonaſterienſis Decanus, deinde Wigornienſis, tandem Sariſburienſis & nunc triumphantis Angelus, Obiit Oxonii Nov. 17. A. D. 1665. Æde Chriſti*

Chriſti huc in ſocium accitus. Ver magnum, ut reſloreſcat, expectare.

XLIX. ALEXANDER HYDE[r].

WAS ſon of Sir Laurence Hyde, and born in the City of Saliſbury; he was fellow of new College Oxon, and Dean of Wincheſter, and by the intereſt of his kinſman, Lord Clarendon, promoted to this See, and conſecrated at Oxford, December the 3d, 1665. He died Auguſt the 22d, 1667.

L. SETH WARD[s].

WAS the ſecond ſon of John Ward, Attorney at Law, at Buntingford, in Hertfordſhire; after a ſchool education, he removed to Sidney College, Cambridge. In 1644, he in conjunction with Mr. Peter Gunning, Dr. Iſaac Barrow and John Barwick, drew up a treatiſe againſt the Covenant, and the ſame year was deprived of his fellowſhip, whereupon he retired to the family of Ralph Freeman, of Aſpenden hall, Eſq; whoſe children he inſtructed and where he remained until 1649. He was appointed Sairlian Profeſſor

(r) 17 Car. II. (s) 19 Car. II.

of Aſtro-

of Aſtronomy on the diſmiſſion of Mr. Greaves, to hold which he was obliged to take the Covenant or Engagement.

Biſhop Brounrig, during the troubles, reſided moſtly at Sunning in Berkſhire, where Mr. Ward viſited him, and was elected Dean of Exeter by his Lordſhip's means, and collated thereto 1656, and after the Reſtoration was confirmed therein and inſtalled 1660.

He was one of the founders of the royal ſociety, and for a long time ſecond Preſident of the ſame. After different Preferments he was conſecrated Biſhop of Exeter 1662, and in 1667 was tranſlated to Sarum. The Epiſcopal Palace of the latter he repaired at the expence of 2000 pounds, and contributed largely towards making the river Avon navigable from Chriſt-church to Saliſbury. Under the Article Beauchamp, we obſerved that he was the firſt Chancellor of the order of the Garter, it continued with the Biſhops till the time of Cardinal Campegius, who diſobliging Henry VIII. in protracting his divorce, loſt this privelege and his Biſhoprick. It was then 89 years annexed to the See of Sarum, and for 132 years continued in lay hands, when Biſhop Ward ſolicited Charles II. to reſtore it, which

which he was pleaſed to do after the death of Sir Henry de Vic.

The College of Matrons built by our Biſhop is a permanent monument of his Charity and munificence. Ten widows of Clergymen are here entertained, with a very comfortable proviſion, the Dean and Chapter, and Biſhop electing alternately. This inſcription is over the Entrance.

D. O. M.
Collegium hoc Matronarum
Humillime dedicavit
Sethus Epiſcopus Sarum
Anno Domini
1682.

In 1683 he had a ſmart Conteſt with his Dean, Dr. Peirce, about the right of beſtowing Prebends; the former had refuſed the ſon of the latter one; whereupon the Dean with abundance of learning and wrath in ſeveral curious and valuable Tracts endeavoured to deprive the Biſhop of the diſpoſal of any, by aſſerting the King's ſovereign right. However the affair was determined againſt the Dean by the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners, and he obliged to aſk pardon. He departed this life the 6th of January, 1689, in the 72d year of his

age, and lies interred in the South croſs Iſle, of Saliſbury Cathedral, with a very long Inſcription, the ſum of which is before given.

LI. GILBERT BURNET[t].

WAS born at Edinburgh, and at a proper age ſent to the College of Aberdeen where he made an extraordinary progreſs in Learning. Though he was offered conſiderable preferments at home, yet he choſe to travail abroad. At his return he was made Profeſſor of Divinity in Glaſcow. Thro' the quarrel between the Dukes of Hamilton and Lauderdale he was obliged to quit his Profeſſor's chair, and alſo loſt the place of Chaplain to the King. Sir Harbottle Grimſtone, Maſter of the Rolls, appointed him his preacher, notwithſtanding the oppoſition of the Court. In 1679 he publiſhed the firſt Volume of that excellent work, the Hiſtory of the Reformation. His conduct at the time the bill of excluſion was under debate, however upright, could not ſecure him from the reſentment of James II. when he came to the throne he was deprived of his preferments, and got leave to go abroad, in which tour he viſited the moſt

(t) 1 Guliel. III.

remark-

remarkable places in Europe; he then reſolved to ſettle in ſome part of the United Provinces, but was called by the Prince and Princeſs of Orange to the Hague, and taken into their moſt ſecret councils. It cannot be denyed, but that by his writings and advice he was very inſtrumental in bringing about the Revolution.

When King William was ſettled, he ſoon found an opportunity to reward Dr. Burnet, by conferring on him this See, to which he was conſecrated March the 31ſt, 1689. Here he continued to diſcharge his Paſtoral care with an aſſiduity that would not have diſgraced the Primitive Teachers. In 1698 he was appointed Preceptor to the Duke of Gloceſter; which office he declined, but was after prevailed on to accept of, but the Prince died in two years. This eminent Prelate died of a Pleuriſy the ſeventeenth day of March 1715, being in the 72d year of his Age, and was interred in the Pariſh Church of St. James, Clerkenwell, London.

LII. WILLIAM TALBOT[u].

WAS Dean of Worceſter and from thence promoted to the See of Oxford, and the 23d of April 1715, tranſlated to Saliſbury, and after ſix years, removed to Durham.

LIII. RICHARD WILLIS[w].

WILLIS was formerly fellow of All Souls College Oxford, and after Dean of Lincoln, in 1721 he was tranſlated from Gloceſter to Sarum, and from thence to Wincheſter.

LIV. BENJAMIN HOADLY[x].

WAS born at Weſtram in Kent, November the 14, 1676, and after being educated under his Father's Care, entered St. Catherine hall Cambridge. In 1704 he had the rectory of St. Peter's Poor in London conferred on him; he continued a firm Advocate for civil and religious Liberty, which in 1709 produced a Vote of thanks from the houſe of Commons. In 1715 he was appointed Biſhop of Bangor, and two years after preaching his

(u) 1 George I. (w) 8 George I. (x) 10 George I.

famous

famous Sermon before the King.———On the Nature of the Kingdom, or Church of Chriſt—— ſo great offence was taken at the Doctrines therein delivered, that it was reſolved to proceed againſt him in Convocation. This occaſioned the famous *Bangorian Controverſy*; but the King did not ſuffer them to proceed. In 1721 he was tranſlated to Hereford, and in 1723 to Saliſbury, and in 1734 removed to Wincheſter, where he died the 17th of April, 1761, aged 85. His Lordſhip's writings are very numerous, and as valuable for their Language as the Topics there treated.

LV. THOMAS SHERLOCK[y].

WAS Son of Dr. William Sherlock, and born in London 1678; from Eton School he removed to St. Catharine Hall, Cambridge, and in 1704 on the reſignation of his Father, was appointed Maſter of the Temple. Dr. Dawes being promoted to the See of York in 1714, Dr. Sherlock ſucceeded him in the Maſterſhip of Catharine Hall. Having obtained the Deanry of Chicheſter in 1716, he ſoon after made his appearance in Print, and

(y) 8 George II.

was

was at the head of the oppoſition to the Biſhop of Bangor. His diſcourſes on Prophecy againſt Anthony Collins were very ſeaſonable and well received. In 1728 he ſucceeded his old Antagoniſt Dr. Hoadly in the Biſhoprick of Bangor, as he did alſo that of Salisbury in 1738, and in 1748 he was advanced to the See of London.

LVI. JOHN GILBERT.

WAS educated at Oxford, and afterwards Biſhop of Landaff: he ſucceeded Dr. Sherlock in the Biſhoprick of Salisbury, in 1748, and in 1757 was tranſlated to the See of York.

LVII. JOHN THOMAS[a].

ON the Tranſlation of Dr. Gilbert, Dr. Thomas, Biſhop of Peterborough, was removed to this See, and 1761 to that of Wincheſter.

LVIII. ROBERT DRUMMOND[b].

WAS advanced from the Biſhoprick of St. Aſaph to Salisbury, where he did not continue a year before he was tranſlated to the Archiepiſcopal chair of York.

(a) 22 George II. (b) 34 George II.

LIX. JOHN

LIX. JOHN THOMAS[c].

WAS made Biſhop of St. Aſaph in 1743, and the next year removed to Lincoln, and in 1761 to the See of Salisbury, and died in 1766. He lies interred in his Cathedral, with the following Inſcription.

Juxta hoc Marmor
Situm eſt Corpus
Reverendi admodum in Chriſto Patris
JOHANNIS THOMAS, S. T. P.
Primò Aſaphenſis,
Tum Lincolnienſis,
Poſtea verò Sarisburienſis
Epiſcopi,
Et Nobiliſimi Ordinis de Periſcelide
Cancellarii.
Vixit Annos 75.
Obiitque XX° die Julii.
A. D. 1766.

LX. JOHN HUME[d].

BRother-in-law to the Archbiſhop of York, on the death of Conybeare, in 1756, was made Biſhop of Briſtol, and in 1758 tranſlated

(c) 1 George III. (d) 1 George I.

to that

to that of Oxford, and in 1766 to Salisbury, where he ſtill continues.

Of the CHORAL BISHOP.

IN the Cathedral of Sarum is a Monument in Stone of a Boy habited in Epiſcopal Robes, a Mitre on his head, and a Croſier in his hand. It lay long buried under the ſeats near the Pulpit, but on the removal of the latter, about the year 1680 it was diſcovered, and removed to the North part of the Nave; where at firſt it was covered with a wooden box, which precluding people's curioſity, was ſoon demoliſhed, and iron croſs-bars ſubſtituted in its place. Mr. John Gregory, who in 1683 was Chaplain to Dr. Duppa, Biſhop of Salisbury, took a good deal of pains in inquiring into the origin of ſo extraordinary a Monument, and accordingly drew up an Account in the manner of a Diſſertation on the ſecond Chapter of St. Matthew's Goſpel and the 16th verſe;—Then Herod when he ſaw that he was mocked of the wiſe-men, was exceeding wroth, and ſent forth and ſlew all the Children that were in Bethlehem and in all the Coaſts, from two years old and under, &c.——In this tract we have a great diſplay of ori-

of oriental and other Literature; with an account of She-devils, Herod's death, and of ſea-monſters, called Epiſcopi piſcis, with other matters very remotely, if at all connected with the Subject; what really belongs to the point, not taking up more than two or three Pages. We are not to blame this learned Man for bad taſte in this reſpect, it was the faſhion of the times wherein he lived to be unmercifully prolix, and outrageous Quoters of as much Greek, Latin and Arabic as they knew.

Whatever relates to this Monument is to be found in that part of the Romiſh Office, called ——PROCESSIONALE SECUNDUM USUM SARUM. Upon St. Nicholas's day, the 6th of December, the Children of the Choir elected from among themſelves a Biſhop, whom we ſhall call the Choral Biſhop; the ENGLISH FESTIVAL, folio 55, gives the reaſon why this Saint's day was choſen above that of any other for this Election. —" It is ſayed, that his Fader hyght Epiphanius, and his Moder Joanna, &c. when he was born they made hym chriſten, and caled hym Nycolas, that is a mannes name, but he kepeth the Name of a child, for he choſe to kepe vertues, mekneſs and ſimpleneſs and without malice. Alſo

we rede while he lay in his cradel, he faſted Wedneſday and Friday, theſe days he woulde ſouke but ones of the day, and therewyth held him pleſed. Thus he lyved all his lyfe in vertues with this childes name, and therefore Children don hym worſhip before all other Saints."

From this day until that of Innocents at night, the Choral Biſhop had the Name and held the State of a Biſhop, as did the reſt of the Children that of Prebends: The ſame ſervice uſually performed by the Biſhop, the Maſs excepted, with the Dean and Prebends, was done by the Choral Biſhop and his Canons, on the Eve and Holiday. Proceſſions conſtitute not the leaſt ſtriking part of the Romiſh religion; on theſe occaſions they carry the image of ſome Saint, the Prieſts going before with burning Tapers in their hands, and dreſſed in their clerical habits; theſe raree-ſhows, as a certain Traveller juſtly entitles them, are thought to be the moſt powerful means to avert danger, or remove any calamity. The reader will probably be pleaſed to know the reaſons of their Inſtitution, from Durandus, one of the moſt celebrated Popiſh Writers. — Proceſſions, ſays he, are in imitation of the Iſraelites deliverance from Egyp-

Egyptian bondage; as that people were ſaved from Pharaoh by the hand of Moſes, ſo were we by that of Chriſt: As Moſes received the Tables of the Covenant from Mount Sinai, and carried them before the people, ſo the Prieſt takes the Goſpels from the Altar and carries them. A light of fire guided them, and that of tapers us. They bore before their companies Enſigns, we Crucifixes, &c. — Whoever is curious enough to ſee this analogy extended, may peruſe Durand. Ration. Div. Offic. Lib. 4. cap. 6. ſect. 14.

I do not find that any image was carried on the occaſion we are treating of. On the Eve the proceſſion began, they advanced to the Altar of the holy Trinity and all Saints, in their Copes, with burning Tapers in their hands; the Biſhop began the following verſes, which were alternately anſwered by the reſt.

" *Centum quadraginta quatuor millia qui empti ſunt de terra; hi ſunt qui cum mulieribus non ſunt coinquinati, virgines enim permanſerunt. Ideo regnant cum Deo, & agnus Dei cum illis. Hi empti ſunt ex omnibus primitie Deo & Agno & in ore eorum non eſt inventum mendacium.*"

Then all the Boys ſang this Proſe.

" *Sedentem in ſuperne majeſtatis arce, &c. Adorant humillime proclamantes ad te, Sancte,*

Sabaoth rex, &c. Cum illis unde viginti quinque, &c". While this was ſinging the Biſhop fumes the Altar and the image of the holy Trinity, and after that ſays with a low voice; " *Lætamini in Domino, & exultate juſti:*" The Reſponſe is, " *Et gloriamini omnes recti corde.*" Then follows the Collect, the ſame as in our Church.—" *Deus cujus hodierna die præconium innocentes martyres non loquendo ſed moriendo confeſſi ſunt; omnia in nobis vitiorum mala mortifica, ut fidem tuam quam lingua noſtra loquitur, etiam moribus vita fateatur, &c.*"—O Almighty God, who out of the mouths of babes and ſucklings has ordained ſtrength, and made infants to glorify thee by their deaths; mortify and kill all vices in us, and ſo ſtrengthen us by thy Grace, that by the innocency of our lives and the conſtancy of our faith, even unto death, we may glorify thy holy name, &c.

In their return from the Altar, the Præcentor or Chanter began, " De Sta Maria, and the others anſwer. The Proceſſion was made into the Weſt door, and in ſuch Order, that the Dean and Canons were foremoſt, the Chaplains next, and in the laſt and higheſt place, the Choral Biſhop and his little Prebends. The Biſhop then takes his ſeat, and the reſt diſpoſe themſelves on the higheſt benches,

ches, the reſident Canons bearing the incenſe, and the minor Canons the Tapers. From this time till the end of the next day's proceſſion, no Clerk, let his condition be what it will, was to take any of the higheſt ſeats. The Biſhop continuing in his place ſays this Verſe; "*Specioſus forma præ filiis hominum.*" Reſp.— "*Diffuſa eſt gratia in Labris tuis.*" — Then follow ſome prayers, after which the Crucifix-bearer receives the Biſhop's ſtaff, and begins this Antiphony. — "*Princeps Eccleſiæ paſtor ovilis, cunctam plebem tuam benedicere digneris, cum manſuetudine & charitate humiliate vos ad benedictionem.*" The Chorus anſwers, —"*Deo gratias.*" The Crucifix-bearer delivers the ſtaff, and the Biſhop croſſing himſelf ſays— "*Adjutorium noſtrum in nomine Domini.*" Reſp. "*Qui fecit cælum & terram.*" Again croſſing his breaſt, he ſays—"*Sit nomen Domini benedictum ex hoc nunc & uſque in ſeculum:*" Then turning to his Clergy and lifting up his Arm, he ſays — "*Crucis ſigno vos conſigno,*" and to the people,—"*veſtra ſit tuitio;*" to the Altar, "*Quos nos emit,*" — laying his hand on his breaſt, — *redemit ſuæ carnis precio.*" Reſp. "*Amen.*" The Choral Biſhop begins the Completorium, or Complyn, and turning to the Choir pronounces this bleſſing;—"*Benedicat*

dicat vos omnipotens Deus, Pater & filius & ſpiritus ſanctus."

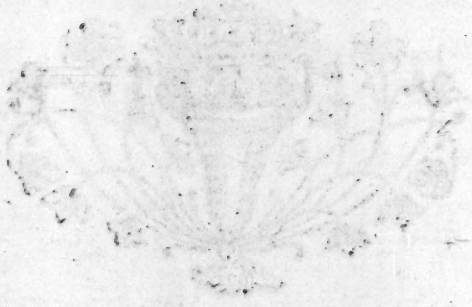
Perhaps we may be thought to have been too particular in the preceding account; if ſo, we have only the curioſity of the matter to alledge in excuſe. The people were ſo pleaſed with theſe ceremonies of the choral Biſhop and his little Chapter, that the Church was greatly crowded, and often occaſioned inconveniences, which gave riſe to this Statute of Sarum; — That no one under pain of the greater Excommunication, ſhould interrupt or preſs upon the Children at their proceſſion, or in any part of their Service, &c.

Mr. Gregory further obſerves from Molanus, that the Choral Biſhop received Rents, Capons, and ſuch like annually, and in the Church of Cambray, even diſpoſed of a prebend; and by the Statute of Sarum held Viſitations, and had other Prerogatives. If he died within the Month, his exequies were ſolemnized with great pomp, and he was buried, as all other Biſhops are, in his ornaments, as by the monument before-mentioned appears.

There remains but one thing more to obſerve, and this a monſter lying at his feet, with his head reflext on his tail; this ſeems to be

to be a dragon, and to allude to that paſſage in the Pſalms, where it ſays, thou ſhalt tread on the Lion and Dragon, meaning thereby the Faithful, or Children of God.

RICHES



RICHES

OF THE

CATHEDRAL.

Regiſter and Inventory of the Jewels and Riches belonging to the Cathedral Church of Sarum, made by Maſter Thomas Robertſon, Treaſurer of the ſame Church, in the year 1536. 28 Hen. VIII.

RICHES
OF THE
CATHEDRAL.

Regiſter and Inventory of the Jewels and Riches belonging to the Cathedral Church of Sarum, made by Maſter Thomas Robertſon, Treaſurer of the ſame Church, in the year 1536. 28 *Hen. VIII.*

IMAGINES.

AN image of God the Father with our Saviour young, of ſilver and gilt with gold, ornate with red ſtones, weighing 74 ounces.

Another of our Lady ſilver and gilt, with precious ſtones, the gift of Radulphus de Stratford, *quondam Theſaurarius hujuſce Eccleſiæ*, weighing 50 ounces.

Another grate and fair ymage of our Lady ſitting in a chair, on her head is a crown of ſilver, ſet about with ſtones and pearls, and about her neck a Droiche depending thereby, and in her hand a ſceptre. Her child ſits in

her lap, and a croſs in his hand, with large fair ſtones, very coſtly and fair to look upon, and a ſcripture, *Ex dono Johannis Norton.*

Relicks of St. Catharine encloſed in a head of ſilver, ſtanding on a pedeſtal, brought from Rome by Maiſter Heytham.

A great ymage of the holy Seynt Ouſmund, all of ſilver and gilt, ornate with ſtones of divers colours, and weighing 83 ounces.

Item, An arm of St. Thomas a Becket in a caſket, and ſome other holy relicks.

Baculi Paſtorales. A hede of a ſtaff, copper and gilt.

Item, A hede, ornate with ſtones, ſilver and gilt, and three circles about the ſtaff, wanting nine ſtones.

Item, Another, with one knop, and pearls and other ſtones; having an ymage of St. John the Baptiſt; wants ſixteen ſtones and pearls and one ſocket, weighs 42 ounces.

Item, Two Staves covered with ſilver and gilt, having an image of our Lady, and a prieſt kneeling, with this ſcripture, *Ora pro nobis*; having alſo one knop with ſix buttreſſes and ſix windows in the midſt; one of them wanting a Pinnacle and two little knops of Pinnacles, with one top of a window. The

gift

gift of Rand. Argum, with this Scripture, *Benedictus Deus in donis ſuis.*

Item, Staves of Wood with branches of Vines in plates of ſilver upon them.

Ciſtæ cum RELIQUIIS.

A fair Cheſt curiouſly and cleanly made, covered with Cloth of Gold, with ſhields of Noblemen ſet with pearls, with Lock, Gemmels and key, ſilver and gilt.

Item, One fair Cheſt painted and gilded, with precious ſtones and knops of Glaſs, broidered with Coral, ſeven of them wanting, and painted within like ſilver.

Item, Three other Cheſts very fair and ornate with precious ſtones, with gemmels of ſilver and gilt.

Item, One Cheſt containing relicks of the eleven thouſand Virgins in four purſes, with this ſcripture, *Ex Done domini aſſerii.*

Item, Four cheſts covered with blue cloth, containing ten Corporaſſes, and divers relicks, of cypreſs wood, and ornate with arms.

Item, Five Corporaſſes Caſes contained in a cheſt painted. Alſo divers cheſts, ſome with claſps and keys, and others having none; ſome covered with cloth of blue and ſilver,

and

and others ornate with ivory, and Gemmels and Locks.

Pyxides.

A Pyx of Ivory bound above and beneath with ſilver and gilt, having a ſquared Steeple on the Top, with a Ring and a Roſe, and an Eſcutcheon in the bottom, having within a caſe of Cloth of Gold, with J. H. S. on every ſide ſet with pearls.

Item, A round Pyx, ſilver and gilt, with the Sacrament, weighs eighteen ounces.

Item, A round Pyx of Chryſtal, ornate with ſilver and gilt, containing the Relicks of St. Damaſus and dyvers Seynts, weighing eight ounces.

Item, Another of Ivory bound with Copper, conteyning the chain wherwyth St. Catharine bound the Devil.

Item, Divers Pyxides of Ivory with claſps and without them, of ſilver, with many holy relicks.

Cruces.

A double croſs Flory of Gold and ſilver: It ſtands upon four Lions, and has part of our Saviour's

Saviovr's croſs, with plates of gold and many ſtones of divers colours and pearls.

Item, A croſs, containing a piece of that of St. Andrew's, and divers relicks with ſome of the precious hair of Seynt Peter, round in the head, ſtands upon a foot, with ſix ſtones red and blue, containing this Scripture in the back, *ex Ligno Domini & Sti Andreæ.*

Item, A ſilver crucifix with a ſocket and knob, having two Inches long of the holy croſs, there are the four Evangeliſts engraven, and a man kneeling with a Chalice in his hand; the whole weighs 59 ½ ounces. With this Scripture, *Ex dono Jocelini de Bailul.*

Item, A little croſs curiouſly ornate with relicks of St. Machabei, St. George and Innocents; it is like a quaterfoille.

Item, A great Croſs ſilver and gilt, with ymages on the Crucifix, Mary and John, and of the left part of the Croſs, wanting two flowers, and of the right part two flowers, and in the top three flowers, having four Evangeliſts in the four Corners; the foot hath a baſe with ſix images; the Coronation and the Salutation of our Lady, St. George and St. Hugh, the whole weighing 180 ounces.

Item, A croſs, with Abraham offering up Iſaac, and a lamb behind him, with an Angel

wanting

wanting one Wing, and on the left ſide the Images of Abel and Cain, weighing 63 ounces and a quarter.

CALICES.

A Chalice, ſilver and gilt with a paten chaſed in the foot, with a written knop, and two gilded ſpoons, containing a Scripture, *Bleſſed be God*; with another in the bottom, *Gilberti Keymer*, it weighs 28 ounces.

Item, One great chalice, ſilver and gilt, with a paten weighing 76 ounces, with the Paſſion in the foot and the ſalutation of our Lady; and in the Paten the coronation of our Lady; with a ſcripture——*Pro nobis ora Domina, & in ſanguine reſta.*

Item, a Chalice, ſilver and gilt, with the image of a crucifix in the foot, with a Paten: Our Saviour ſitting upon the Rainbow, with a Scripture, *Laudate Dominum in Eccleſia Sanctorum.*

Item, Eight other ſmaller Chalices, ſome curiouſly ornate and weighing 94 ounces.

FERETRA.

A Feretrum, ſilver and gilt, with four Pillars and one Steeple, wanting a Pinnacle, having

having one joint of St. Laurence and another of St. Simon, weighing 48 ounces.

Item, A Feretrum of Cryſtal, ſtanding upon four pillars, with one plain foot, and a ſteeple in the height of the covering, ornate with red ſtones, and a round Byral in the other end, with holy relicks.

Item, One great Feretrum, ſilver and gilt, with one croſs iſle and one ſteeple in the middle and one croſs in the top with 20 pinnacles, and an ymage of our Lady in one end, and an ymage of Seynt Martin in the other; it is ſet in a Table of wood and a thing in the middle to put in the Sacrament when it is born, weighing 503 ounces.

CANDELABRA.

A Candleſtick, ſilver and gilt, with dyvers ymages, it ſtands on great feet with four towers, with a pike of ſilver on either of them. *Ex dono Wilk. de Longland.*

Item, Eight great and fair Candleſticks of Gold, they ſtand on baſes pierced through like Windows, and curiouſly ornate with dyvers workings and chaſings in each of them, weighing 642 ounces.

Item, Two Candleſticks ſilver and gilt, with this Scripture, *Orate Sancti pro anima Ricardi Poure, quondam Epiſcopi Sarum.*

Item, Four ſmaller Candleſticks with curious jewels and precious ſtones, the gift of Richard Durnford, with Armes on the Baſes.

Item, One Candleſtick, ſilver, with two knops, and four ſtones wanting.

PHILATERIA.

One Philatory of cryſtal, ſtanding upon four feet, ſilver and gilt, having a Pinnacle in the height containing divers relicks.

Item, One Philatory, long, ornate with ſilver, having a knop of beryl in the middle of the height, ſtanding on four feet, wanting a knop, and containing a tooth of St. Macarius.

Item, Three Philatories, ſilver and gilt, with four feet like a Bird, with five pinnacles, the ſixth wanting; it is ornate with blue ſtones and beryls, and contains the jaw bone of St. Stephen, proto-martyr, and a finger of St. Agnes.

TABERNACULA *cum* RELIQUIIS.

A Tabernacle of Ivory, ſtanding upon four feet, with two leaves, and an ymage of our Lady

Lady in the middle, and the Salutation in one leaf, and the nativity of our Lady in the other.

Item, One Tabernacle of ivory, with two leaves, gemmels and locks of ſilver, containing the Coronation of our Lady.

Item, Two other Tabernacles of wood ornate with ſilver, with the breaſt bone of St. Eugenius and dyvers precious relicks.

AMPULLÆ *cum* RELIQUIIS.

An Ampul of chryſtal with a foot and covering of ſilver, containing a Toe of St. Mary-Magdalene, of the gift of Johannes Royſon.

Item, Another of Chryſtal, ornate in the foot and covering, ſilver and gilt, with one croſs in the height, with blue ſtones, and containing a tooth of St. Anne.

Item, Six Ampuls having dyvers holy and precious relicks, as of St. Denys, St. Leonard and Britius.

THURIBULA.

Two pair of Cenſers, ſilver and gilt, of boſſed work, with four chains of ſilver, and every one of them a boſs with two rings; having ſix

windows and ſix pinnacles, it weighs 42 ounces.

Item, Six pair of Cenſers as before, wanting three pinnacles, two boſſes broken and two rings.

Item, Four pair of Cenſers, with leopards heads, with windows and pinnacles and chains; of the gift of Lady Hungerford.

Item, Two pair of Cenſers, with leopards heads, chains and boſſes, and this Scripture, *Kyrie eleiſon, Chryſte eleiſon*, of the gift of Jacobus Totworth.

CHRISMATORIA.

A Chriſmatory, ſilver and gilt, with four ymages and four buttreſſes, with two croſſes and a creſt.

Item, Three Chriſmatories curiouſly enameled, and having each two pots for oyl and cream, with a Scripture, *Memoriale Nicholai Buburith.*

Item, Two Chriſmatories, with pots.

CASULÆ & CAPÆ.

A Cope of white cloth of gold of baudekin, with an Orphery of blue Velvet, broidered with images and tabernacles of Gold, having in the

in the Morſe a lamb of ſilver, and in the hood the image of our Saviour.

Item, Ten Cheſibles of white Bawdkin, with leaves and hearts of Gold; others of Damaſk and flowers of Gold, with dyvers Albs and Tunicles.

Item, Six Copes of Satin, ornate in curious wyſe, having in the morſe red and white Roſes of pearls.

Item, Six Copes of white Velvet, with Griffins and crowns of gold, with Orpherys of dyvers images, having in the morſe the Salutation of our Lady, and the coronation of our Lady in the back. *Ex dono Raymondi Tyſdale.*

Item, Four Cheſibles of red cloth of gold, with Orpherys before and behind, ſet with pearls, blue, white and red, and plates of gold enamelled; having two Albes and one Stole.

Item, Two Cheſibles of red ſilk broidered with Falcons and Leopards of gold, with two Tunicles and three Albes; with divers Stoles and Fannons, ſome wanting an Ammeſs. *Ex Dono Georgii Steane.*

Item, Seven Copes of red Velvet broidered with ymages and archangels, and alſo of Kings

and

and Prophets, having in the Morſe, a Biſhop ſitting *cum bacculo paſtorali.*

Item, Four Copes of red Velvet broidered with Stars of gold, and in the hood the ymage of our Lady, of the gift of *Theophilus Debriſay.*

Item, Many Copes, powdered with Lyons, Oſtrages, Troifoils, Flower de Luces and dyvers Armes, in number ſixteen.

Mitra.

Four Mitres garniſhed with ſtones in a curious wyſe.

Item, Seven other Mitres ungarniſhed, and not ſo good as the reſt.

Pelves.

Four Baſons, with two Stems in the middle, with Trifoils within pounced, and chaſed in the midſt, with a Falcon of Gold, with this Scripture, *Non nobis, Domine, ſed tuo nomini. Ex dono Johannes Sheppard.*

Item, A Fat of Silver for holy water, the gift of Margaret Kirkebey; alſo a ſaucer, a ſquared ſconce of ſilver, bordered with divers ſtones above and under; two phyals of Silver; a calefactory, ſilver and gilt, with divers Scriptures.

Item,

Item, Three fair Baſons, ſilver and gilt, chaſed with nine double roſes in the circuit of one great roſe, with a Scripture, *Orate pro anima, Will. Normanton.*

SERTA.

A garland of ſilver and gilt, ſet about with ſtones of divers colours, and a Caſe with two knops, ſet with pearls.

Item, Four other Garlands ornate with Stones, and ſet upon red Velvet, wanting three points, and eleven pearls. *Ex dono Aliciæ Petow.*

Panni pro Summo ALTARI.

A red cloth of gold, with Falcons of gold and a frontlet of the ſame ſuit, with two altar-cloths, one of Diaper.

Item, A purpure cloth, with an ymage of the Crucifix, Mary and John, and other ymages of gold, with a divers frontlet, having in every end two white Leopards and two dragons facing them as going to engage, their tounges are done in curiouſeſt wyſe.

Item, A cloth of purpure and gold, with ſome white, with an ymage of our lady, and Seynt Migell ſlaying Devils, his ſword is of gold;

gold; there is alſo Hell and the flames, and the holy ſeynt dryving Satan into it, with a Scripture, *Orate pro anima Simonis Gandavenſis.*

Item, A cloth with white, with our lady and her ſon repreſented in the Clouds, and eight Angels in a circle round them.

Item, A coſtly cloth of Gold for high Altar for principal feaſts, with ymages of the Trinity, our Lady, the four Evangeliſts, the Patriarchs, and Prophets, with divers Scriptures.

Item, A Cloth white with Trifoils, having the Salutation and Coronation of our Lady in a red Circle, and a frontlet of the ſame, with two cloths of Diaper. *Ex dono Edwardi Lougharne.*

Item, A white cloth damaſk broidered with flowers of Gold, having an ymage of the Aſſumption of our Lady, and divers other ymages.

Item, A blue Velvet with ymages of ſouls coming out of Purgatory on all Soul's day, *Ex dono Richardi Cloterboke.*

Item, Two cloths of red Velvet, boirdered with Catharine wheels, of diverſe lengths and breadths, with a frontlet of the ſame work, pertaining to one of the Cloths.

Item, Two Cloths of purpure colour, with beaſts and birds; there are branches and leaves,

and

and ſwans of gold, the gift of Philippa Dauntesey.

MORSI.

Four Morſes of Copper and gilt, enamelled with images and flour-de luces.

Item. A morſe, ſilver and gilt, and plated upon wood, like a quaterfoil.

Item, Two round Morſes with an ymage of God the father in the midſt, embraceing the Virgin Mary; in one ſide is our Saviour and St. Peter attending him.

Item, Four Morſes, ſilver and gilt, with Gemmels and branches of Vines; a large ſtone like a mannes eye is in one leaf; there is Eve eating the Apple in another leaf, having 68 ſtones of dyvers Colours.

Item, A morſe of ſilver and gilt, having the four Evangeliſts, with a King richly attired and four Angels, with this Scripture. *Orate pro anima Georgii Carſidonii, & Aliciæ uxoris ſuæ.*

Textus EVANGELIORUM.

A Text after John, gilt with gold and having precious Stones and the relicks of dyvers ſaints, *Ex Dono Huberti de Burgi Juſticiarii Domini regis Henrici III.*

Item, A Text after Matthew, having images of St. Joſeph and our Lady and our Saviour all in a bed of Straw, in every corner is the image of an Apoſtle.

Item a Text after St. Mark covered with a plate of Silver, having a Crucifix, with Mary and John and two Angels, one wanting both Wings, and the Crucifix wanting part of the left hand, and John wanting one of the hands. With a ſcripture, *Ex Dono Rogeri de Burwardeſcot.*

Item, The Texts of Lent and Paſſion, of which beginneth in the ſecond leaf, and the third covered with linnen cloth with a red roſe, with a Scripture, *Judica meam cauſæm, Domine.*

Caſulæ & Capæ viridis Coloris.

A Cope of Green cloth of Gold, with a goodly Orphery, having in the Morſe a Vernacle, and written in the hood *Ex dono Thomæ Caverham.*

Item, A Cheſible of green bawdkin with two ſernacles and an orphery of needle-work, and a crucifix with Mary and John.

Item, A Cope of the ſame ſuit with a precious orphery, with ymages in Tabernacles and in the

in the Morſe, God almighty coming down to the bleſſed Virgin who lyes aſleep.

Item, Another Cope of green cloth of gold, with images and Angels of Jeſſe; in the Morſe a face of mother of pearl, with the coronation of our Lady in the hood.

Item, Four Cheſibles of green Bawdkin, with two Tunicles of one ſuit, with Trees and birds of gold, with three Albes of divers Sorts.

THE

LIVES of EMINENT MEN,

NATIVES

OF

SALISBURY.

THE
LIVES of EMINENT MEN,
NATIVES of SALISBURY.

HUMPHREY BECKAM.

IT is of little importance where a man of Genius is born; the place can add nothing to, whatever it may receive from, ſuch a birth. Beckam's family originally came from a place of that name in the Hundred of Fordingbridge, but had for ſome generations reſided in Salisbury, where Humphrey was born in 1588.

In early life the mind being free from the fetters of Education and Prepoſſeſſion, diſplays its propenſity without fear of cenſure, or the hope of praiſe; indeed where the inclination is ſtrong, no future inſtitution can ſuperſede or extinguiſh this natural bent. Beckam exemplifyed this; his parents would have brought him up to the clothing buſineſs, which was what they were engaged in, had it been poſſible to alter a pre-diſpoſition to another

ther Art. He was conſtantiy ſhaping rude figures in wood and clay, inſtead of applying to his intended profeſſion. This determined his father to place him with one Mr. Roſgrave a painter and carver in the city.

Theſe Arts, particularly the laſt, had arrived at tolerable perfection, becauſe more cultivated than others. The Church had conſtant occaſion for Croziers, Crucifixes, Images of Saints, &c. But what animated Artiſts was the building of Sepulchres, and the expenſive Decorations of Monuments. We ſhall alledge two inſtances extremely curious, and illuſtrative of what is advanced. From Sir William Dugdale's Warwickſhire, we learn, that about the year 1440, a Monument was erected in Warwick Church to the Earl of that name, part of which is ſtill extant there. The tomb coſt 125l. ſterling; the image 40l. the gilding of the image and its appurtenances 13l. the glaſs painter was to have 2s. for every foot of glaſs, and for the whole 91l. 1s. 10d. the Scripture piece coſt 13l. 6s. and the painting of the four images 12l. The whole expence of the chapel and monument amounted to 2481£. 3s. 7d. The images of ſtone, were thoſe of our Lady, St. Gabraell the angel, St. Ann and St. George, " painted with the fineſt

oil-colours

oil-colours, in the richeſt, fineſt and freſheſt clothings that may be made of fine gold, azure, of fine purpure, of fine white, and other freſheſt colours neceſſary, garniſhed, bordered, and poudered in the fineſt and curiouſeſt wiſe".

The following Record belonged to St. Mary's Ratcliffe, Briſtol.

MEMORANDUM.

"That Maſter Cumings hath delivered the 4th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1476, to Mr. Nicholas Bettes, Vicar of Ratcliffe, Moſes Couteyrn, Phillip Bartholomew, and John Brown, procurators of Ratcliffe beforeſaid, a new Sepulchre well-gilt and cover thereto, an Image of GOD ALMIGHTY ryſing out of the ſame ſepulchre, with all the ordinance that longeth thereto; that is to ſay.

A lath made of timber and iron work thereto;

Item, thereto longeth *Heven*, made of timber and ſtained cloth;

Item, *Hell*, made of timber and iron-work with Devils; the number thirteen;

Item, Four Knights armed, keeping the ſepulchre with their weapons in their hands,

that is to ſay, two ſpears, two axes, two paves, (ſhields;)

Item, Four pair of angel's wings for four Angels, made of timber and well painted;

Item, The Fadre, the crown and viſage, the bell with a croſs upon it, well gilt with fine gold;

Item, The *Holy Ghoſt* coming out of *Heven* into the Sepulchre;

Item, Longeth to the Angels, four chevelers." (perukes.)

Inſtances of this ſort formerly were very common, not only in Cathedrals, but in parochial Churches, and in truth, many of thoſe antient works to be ſeen at this day, ſhew a richneſs of invention and a regularity of diſpoſition that is admirable, the execution alſo is vaſtly ſuperior to what we can well conceive of ſuch remote times, and performed by artiſts with no higher titles, than thoſe of Carvers, Marblers, Glaziers, &c.

The Reformation had not only demoliſhed all the monuments raiſed to inferior perſons, but even thoſe of higher ranks could not preſerve theirs, except by removing every ſuperſtitious appendage. The tide now ran as ſtrong againſt images, as ever it had done for them, the Arts dependant thereon were conſequently

quently reduced to a low ebb. At this unfavourable æra was Beckam born, with talents capable of advancing ſculpture, or if you pleaſe carving and ſtatuary to their utmoſt limits. *Roſgrave*, his Maſter, knew nothing of deſigning nor any thing elſe except the mechanical part of his profeſſion; books were ſcarce on theſe ſubjects, Beckam's learning reached no further than being able to read the Teſtament or Pſalms, ſo that want of money added to other circumſtances precluded him from all improvement. Humphrey inſtead of grinding colours, was either daubing the walls, or ſpoiling the tools about images, or gazing at the Statue of Henry III. in a niche over the Arch of the cloſe gate. 'Tis very extraordinary what an impreſſion this ſtatue made on Beckam's mind, he contemplated it from his infancy, and formed his works to that model as nearly as poſſible.

Some things done by Humphry were noticed and commended by ſeveral Citizens, which encouraged his maſter to ſet him to carve ſtatues and other ornaments for ſome houſes then building in the City. Of theſe many are yet remaining in Mr. Thomas Dennis's parlour, in Brown-ſtreet, and in other places. Some are

in the dreſſes of the times, and others ſeem to be taken from the Cuts in Hollinſhed's chronicle,——a book, ſays a contemporary writer conteyning manie delectable hiſtories and portraictures of our auncient Kynges,——and in much repute at that time.

A modern Critic will look on theſe figures as only fit for Bart'lmy fair, or to be admired by old women and children; he will cry out with a late writer——*La capacitè naturèlle des Anglois pour l' Art, ſe réduit à très-peu de choſe pour ne pas dire à rien du tout.* Is not this elegant, aye and judicious too? He will aſk, of what materials are theſe works made; when he is anſwered of Beech, Aſh, and ſuch-like as England produced, how much more valuable, replies he, were they of ſnow-white Ivory, of Parian or Penthelian marble, of Porphyry, Granite or Baſaltes; this however is talking like a ſtone maſon rather than a man of taſte; tis not the materials but the workmanſhip that ſtamps the merit. Look into any collection of Antiquities, that of the *Comte de Caylus* for inſtance, what a grand ſtyle and wonderful expreſſion does he diſcover in ſome half demoliſhed Egyptian, Etruſcan or Grecian Statues, Buſto or Relievo! 'Tis antique, that is enough.

is enough. Let us lay aſide our prejudices, and applaud a countryman, when he has merit. Beckam's figures are all varied and finely imagined, the countenance is ſtrongly marked, the attitude graceful, the draperies hang light, and the execution eaſy and free.

Soon after James I's acceſſion to the throne, he came down to Lord Pembroke at Wilton; the King complimented the City of Salisbury with a viſit, and received the congratulations of his new ſubjects from ſome eloquent Mayor or Recorder; Beckam mixt with the croud, but little attentive to the ſpeechifying Orator, he was impreſſing on his imagination the capital traits of the Monarch's face; accordingly from memory, he has moſt happily expreſſed them in a ſtatue ſtill extant. His Majeſty has a ſharp Scotch face, like his profile on a gold coin ſtruck in Scotland, in 1575.

Charles the Firſt had ſome taſte for the fine Arts, and made a large collection of Paintings and ſtatues, but the troubles which continued moſt part of his reign, prevented the ſpreading of an improved manner in theſe through the Kingdom.

Beckam lived to ſee it thought meritorious to deſtroy with more than Gothic barbarity, the

the ſtatues of Saints and eminent men, and every remains of antient ingenuity; no place was a greater ſufferer than the Cathedral of Salisbury; numberleſs ſtatues were placed in Niches on the outſide of the Church; repreſenting the habits of the different orders of the Romiſh church, and others in devout attitudes, ſo great was the fury of thoſe ignorant and infamous Rebels, that though they indulged themſelves in rapes, murders and rapine without any remorſe, they pretended to abominate a Statue, even thoſe of private families, and the brazen arms on the Monuments of the deceaſed, were defaced and carried away under the notion of removing ſuperſtition.

Beckam now advanced in years, his Genius was in the decline: The troubles of a family prevented him from attending to that walk in which he could excel, he ſpent the remainder of his life, in obſcurity, yet above want. Some time before his deceaſe he carved his monument on the weſt wall of St. Thomas's church; it repreſents the Lord appearing to the ſhepherds. The deſign, execution and perſpective are not inconſiderable for the hand of untutored nature.

THO-

THOMAS BENNET.

AN eminent Divine of the Church of England, was born in Salisbury on the 7th of May 1673, his progreſs in learning was ſo rapid, that he was ſent to St. John's College, Cambridge, before he was fifteen years old. He commenced Batchelor and after Maſter of Arts in 1694, and was choſen fellow of his College. The death of Queen Mary in 1695, gave him an opportunity of ſignalizing himſelf, by an elegant Copy of Hebrew verſes, printed in the Univerſity collection.

The London caſes drawn up by our ableſt Divines, appeared to Mr. Bennet too voluminous and expenſive for general uſe, he therefore made an excellent Abridgment of them under this title, "An anſwer to the Diſſenters plea for ſeparation, or an Abridgement of them under this title, "An Anſwer to the Diſſenters plea for ſeparation, or an Abridgement of the London caſes; wherein the ſubſtance of thoſe Books is digeſted into one ſhort and plain Diſcourſe." Lond. 1699, 8vo.

A fortunate accident threw preferment in his way; in 1700 he went to viſit his friend

Mr.

Mr. Rayne, Rector of St. James's Colcheſter, but when he came thither Mr. Rayne was juſt dead. Mr. Bennet offered his ſervice to preach his funeral ſermon, which was approved of by all the inhabitants, and their recommendation was no ſmall inducement to the Biſhop of London to confer on him that benefice. The year following he publiſhed, "A Confutation of Popery in three parts. Wherein, 1. The controverſy concerning the Rule of faith is determined. 2. The Doctrines of the Church of Rome are confuted. 3. The Popiſh objections againſt the Church of England are anſwered. Camb. 8vo." Not long after a Controverſy he had with the Diſſenters, produced his, "Diſcourſe of Schiſm: ſhewing, 1. what is meant by Schiſm. 2. That Schiſm is a damnable ſin. 3. That there is a ſchiſm between the eſtabliſhed Church of England, and the Diſſenters. 4. That this ſchiſm is to be charged on the Diſſenters ſide. 5. That the modern pretences of toleration, agreement in fundamentals; &c. will not excuſe the Diſſenters from being guilty of Schiſm. Written by way of Letter to three Diſſenting miniſters in Eſſex, viz. Mr. Gilſon, Mr. Gledhill of Colcheſter, and Mr. Shepard of Braintree. To which is annexed, An anſwer to a Book

intitled,

intitled, Thomas againſt Bennet, or the Proteſtant Diſſenters vindicated from the charge of Schiſm". Camb. 1702, 8vo. Mr. Shepard anſwered this treatiſe, and Mr. Bennet replied. A treatiſe ſoon after came out by him called— "Devotions: viz. Conceſſions, Petitions, Interceſſions and thankſgivings, for every day in the week; and alſo, before, at and after the ſacrament. With occaſional prayers for all perſons whatſoever." 8vo. Mr. Bennet had now acquired conſiderable credit by his controverſial writings; applauſe and a natural inclination to that ſtudy encouraged him to proceed. The Quakers next felt the laſh of his pen in a——"Confutation of Quakeriſm; or a plain proof of the falſehood of what the principal Quaker writers (eſpecially Mr. R. Barclay in his Apology, and other Works) do teach concerning the neceſſity of immediate revelation in order to a ſaving Chriſtian faith; the being, nature, and operation of the pretended univerſal light within; its ſtriving with men, moving them to prayer, and calling them to the miniſtry; Regeneration, Sanctification, Juſtification, Salvation and union with God; the nature of a church; the rule of faith; water-baptiſm, and the Lord's ſupper. Diverſe Queſtions alſo concerning perfection, Chriſt's

ſatisfaction, the Judge of Controverſies, &c. are briefly ſtated and reſolved. Camb. 1705." 8vo.

A ſmall pamphlet came out in 1707, on the neceſſity of being baptized with water, and the year following he publiſhed, "A brief Hiſtory of the joint uſe of precompoſed ſet forms of prayer; ſhewing, 1. That the antient Jews, our Saviour, his Apoſtles and the primitive Chriſtians never joined in any prayers, but pre-compoſed ſet forms only. 2. That thoſe pre-compoſed ſet forms in which they joined, were ſuch as the reſpective congregations were accuſtomed to, and throughly acquainted with. 3. That their practiſe warrants the impoſition of a national pre-compoſed Liturgy. To which is annexed, a Diſcourſe of the gift of prayer, ſhewing, that what the Diſſenters mean by the gift of Prayer, viz. a faculty of conceiving prayers extempore, is not promiſed in Scripture." Camb. 8vo. This was ſoon followed by a "Diſcourſe of joint prayer; ſhewing, 1. What is meant by joint prayer. 2. That the joint uſe of prayers conceived extempore hinder devotion and conſequently diſpleaſes God: whereas the joint uſe of ſuch pre-compoſed ſet forms, as the congregation is accuſtomed to, and throughly acquainted

acquainted with, does moſt effectually promote Devotion, and conſequently is commanded by God. 3. That the lay-diſſenters are obliged, upon their own principles, to abhor the prayers offered in their ſeperate Aſſemblies, and to join in communion with the eſtabliſhed Church." Camb. 8vo.

The ſame year he printed, " A Paraphraſe with annotations upon the book of Common-Prayer, wherein the Text is explained, Objections are anſwered, and advice is humbly offered to the Clergy and Laity, for promoting true devotion in the uſe of it." Lond. 8vo. In 1710, Mr. Bennet printed a Sermon, recommending Charity Schools, and a letter on Liturgies and their Impoſition, and in 1711, he publiſhed, " The rights of the Clergy of the Chriſtian Church: or, A Diſcourſe ſhewing, that God has given and appropriated to the Clergy, authority to ordain, baptize, preach, preſide in Church prayer, and conſecrate the Lord's ſupper. Wherein alſo the pretended divine right of the Laity to elect either the perſons to be ordained, or their own particular paſtors, is examined and diſproved." Lond. 8vo.

About the year 1714 he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity, and ſoon after publiſhed,

" Directions for ſtudying, 1. A general Syſtem or body of divinity; 2. The thirty-nine Articles of religion. To which is added, St. Jerom's epiſtle to Nepotianus." Lond. 8vo. The year following came out his " Eſſay on the thirty-nine Articles of Religion, agreed on in 1562, and reviſed in 1571; wherein (the text being firſt exhibited in Latin and Engliſh, and the minuteſt variations of eighteen of the moſt antient and authentic copies faithfully noted) an account is given of the proceedings of the convocation in framing and ſettling the Text of the Articles; the controverted clauſe of the twentieth Article is demonſtrated to be genuine; and the caſe of Subſcription to the articles is conſidered in point of Law, Hiſtory and Conſcience. With a prefactory Epiſtle to Antony Collins, Eſq; wherein the egregious falſhoods and calumnies of the author of *Prieſtcraft in perfection*, are expoſed. Lond. 8vo.

When Dr. Bennet firſt ſettled at Colcheſter, the churches were filled with but ordinary Paſtors, ſo that his Congregation became very large, as well as his ſubſcription, which at one time was near 300l. per Annum; but in 1713, theſe Churches having men of learning and good reputation placed in them, his income leſſened

leſſened to about threeſcore, upon which he left that town and accepted the place of deputy-chaplain to Chelſea Hoſpital, and was ſoon after choſen Lecturer of St. Olave's, and alſo appointed morning preacher of St. Lawrence-Jewry. In 1716, he publiſhed, "The Nonjurors ſeparation from the public aſſemblies of the Church of England examined, and proved to be ſchiſmatical upon their own principles." Lond. 8vo. And, "The Caſe of the reformed epiſcopal Churches in great Poland and Poliſh Ruſſia conſidered: In a Sermon preached on Sunday, November 18, 1716, at St. Lawrence-Jewry, London, in the morning. and St. Olave's Southwark, in the afternoon. Lond. 8vo. Conſidering Dr. Bennet's great merit we may wonder he was not as yet taken notice of, at laſt the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's preſented him to the Vicarage of St. Giles's Cripplegate, worth 500l. per Ann. Here he might have enjoyed great happineſs, had not his zeal made him engage in very troubleſome and expenſive lawſuits towards recovering ſome dues that belonged to his Church; he ſucceeded ſo far as to get 150l. added to it. In 1717 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt of Salisbury, a Gentlewoman of greath worth, by whom he had three daughters. We find after this

this but two or three things publiſhed by him; a ſpital Sermon, "A Diſcourſe of the ever bleſſed Trinity, with an examination of Dr. Clarke's ſcripture-doctrine of the Trinity." Lond. 8vo. 1718, and laſtly a Hebrew Grammar with this Title; "*Thomæ Bennet, S. T. P. Grammatica Hebræa, cum uberrimâ praxi; in uſum tironum, qui linguam Hebræam abſque præceptoris vivâ voce (idque in breviſſimo temporis compendio) ediſcere cupiunt. Accedit conſilium de ſtudio præcipuarum linguarum Orientalium, Hebrææ ſc. Chaldææ, Syriæ, Samaritanæ & Arabicæ, inſtituendo & perficiendo.*" This work is written in an elegant Latin ſtyle, and vaſtly ſuperior to Buxtorf and the numerous herd of Hebrew Grammarians; tis conciſe, and yet includes every thing neceſſary for the learner: the Praxis is particularly uſeful, and the whole ſhews the pen of a Maſter. The care of his large pariſh and other affairs left him no time for literary ſtudies: yet he informs us in ſome of his latter works, that he was meditating ſomething of importance; but death prevented their execution: he died of an Apoplexy at London, October 9th. 1728, aged fifty-eight years, five months and two days, and was buried in his own Church.

The Reader is, by this time, before hand with

with me in forming his Character from his works; he was tall and of a robuſt conſtitution, of ſtrong paſſions with ſome haughtineſs, but of unblemiſhed integrity; an able and faithful champion for the Church of England againſt all ſectaries; particularly ſkilled in controverſy which he cultivated much as his writings ſhew; in them we behold ſtrong ſenſe, cloſe reaſoning, and language tolerably correct; they are, in a word, of ſuch importance, that no Clergyman of the eſtabliſhed Church ſhould be without them, which was one reaſon for giving their Titles at large.

THOMAS CHUBB,

A moſt extraordinary perſon, was born at Eaſt Harnham, within half a mile of the City of Saliſbury. His father was a Maltſter and but in indifferent circumſtances, he died ſoon after his marriage, ſo that it was with great difficulty his widow could bring up the family; ſhe however got Thomas to read and write, and at the age of fifteen apprenticed him to a glover in Saliſbury. At this trade he continued until a weakneſs in his eyes obliged him to quit it; upon which he joined himſelf to a Friend, a tallow-chandler, as an under-partner with him in the buſineſs.

Whatever

Whatever time he could ſpare was devoted to reading, by which he acquired a tolerable knowlege of many parts of ſcience, though he never went to the bottom of any; however in imitation of the London ſocieties or diſputing Clubs, he formed one in Saliſbury, in which the Scriptures were read, and every one delivered his ſentiments freely on ſuch points as occurred. The Trinitarian controverſy, then under debate between Clarke and Waterland, was taken cognizance of by Chubb's theological club, their preſident ſeemed to enter into the ſubject ſo throughly, and to explain this abſtruſe myſtery with ſuch eaſe and perſpicuity that the reſt deſired Chubb to commit his ſentiments to writing, this he did, and afterwards publiſhed them under this title "The ſupremacy of the father aſſerted," &c. This piece aſtoniſhed the Public, there was cloſe reaſoning, great perſpicuity and good language; it recommended him to the knowledge of ſeveral men of fortune, and made him admired by all. Mr. Pope in a letter to Gay while at Ambrefbury with the Duke of Queenſberry, aſked him if he had ſeen and converſed with Mr. Chubb, the wonderful phænomenon of Wiltſhire; and in relation to Chubb's Quarto Volume of Tracts, publiſhed afterwards, Pope

ſay

ſays, "he had read through his whole volume with admiration of the writer, though not always with approbation of his doctrine." This muſt be eſteemed a very high Compliment to the Genius of Chubb.

This favourable opinion induced Sir Joſeph Jekyl, Maſter of the Rolls, to take Chubb into his family, more eaſily to enjoy his converſation; if fame does not lie, the ſentiments of both, in reſpect of Revelation, tallied exactly together. The reſtraint Chubb was here under, was by no means agreeable to him; after a few Years he quitted Sir Joſeph, and retired to Saliſbury, where he aſſiſted again in his former Buſineſs, and continued to do ſo till his death. His departure from Sir Joſeph, loſt him a handſome ſettlement, which would have rendered him independent, and which that Gentleman declared he intended to make in his favour. Chubb notwithſtanding lived comfortably without it.

On his return to Saliſbury, he wrote many Tracts in favour of Deiſm, which were publiſhed in 1730, in one Volume 4to: In theſe and his poſthumous works, he appears to have no belief of a Revelation, rejecting both the Jewiſh and Chriſtian; he diſclaims a future State, the conſequence of his denying a fu-

ture exiſtence; that a particular providence is not deducible from the phænomena of the world; and therefore prayer cannot be proved to be a Duty, &c. Theſe and ſuch like tenets he endeavours to ſupport with ſome ſhew of argument; but the weakneſs of them is palpable to every ſenſible Chriſtian, and are irrefragably proved to be groundleſs by Dr. Leland, in his examination of the writings of Free-thinkers, or Deiſtical writers.

Chubb died in 1747, in the ſixty-eighth year of his age.

GEORGE CORYAT,

WAS born in St. Thomas pariſh, and received the rudiments of learning for ſome time in the Free-School of the City; he afterwards removed to Wincheſter College, and from thence was admitted Fellow of New College in 1562. In June 1570, he was preſented to the Rectory of Odcombe, in Somerſetſhire, and in 1594 was made Prebend of Warthill, in the Cathedral of York.

He was celebrated in his time as a fine Latin Poet, and wrote ſome things which were publiſhed by his Son, in 1611. Among others were, "Poemata varia Latina." "Deſcriptio

tio Angliæ, Scotiæ & Hiberniæ," dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. Coryat died in the Parſonage Houſe at Odcombe, March the 4th, 1606, and was buried in the chancel belonging to the ſaid Church. He married Henrietta Cooper of Saliſbury, by whom he had one Son named Thomas, and three daughters.

JOHN EEDES,

WAS born in Sarum, in 1609, where he received his Education, and from thence was entered of Oriel college, Oxford. After he had taken a degree in Arts, he was ordained and ſettled in the Iſle of Sheppey, from whence, in the Rebellion he was ejected and ſuffered a long impriſonment in Elyhouſe. On his releaſement he returned to Salisbury, and became Curate of Broadchalk, which with difficulty he held for two years, when he was made Vicar of Hele.

At this time Mr. William Eyre, a native of Sarum, was Rector of St. Edmund's in that City, a rigid Calviniſt and Schiſmatic, and who joined in all the vile practiſes of Cromwell and his party; among others, Eyre was made one of the Commiſſioners for the ejection of thoſe innocent and worthy clergymen of

the Church of England, called by that villanous party, ſcandalous, ignorant and inſufficient Miniſters; the laſt epithet of inſufficient was added, becauſe they neither ſaught the Lord, nor could they find him as the Independents did, neither would they cant out blaſphemies as the Oracles of Heaven. Eyre publiſhed a treatiſe, intitled "Vindiciæ juſtificationis gratuitæ," juſtification without condition, or a free juſtification of a ſinner. It was ſuch a performance as might be expected from an ignorant wrong-headed Sectary, and the very doctrine revived by Whitfield and the Methodiſts at preſent. Mr. Eedes anſwered this dark work in a modeſt and excellent tract under this title —— "The orthodox Doctrine concerning juſtification." Lond. 1654.

Eyre with a malignity peculiar to Seperatiſts, endeavoured to do Mr. Eedes ill-offices with the then government, but they had no time to attend to petty concerns, and therefore his malice was abortive. Mr. Eedes continued to diſcharge his duty with regularity, and in the moſt conſcientious manner at Hele, until the year 1667, when his houſe was broke open, he himſelf murdered, and the place pillaged of every thing valuable. Thus

this

this worthy man, who had ſurvived the moſt cruel religious perſecution, God permitted to die by the bloody hands of unknown murderers.

JOHN GREENHILL,

AN eminent Painter, was deſcended of a good family in Saliſbury. Sir Peter Lely gave him inſtructions for ſome time. At the age of twenty he copied Vandyke's picture of Killegrew with the Dog, ſo well, that it was miſtaken for the original; in a word his merit was ſo great as to excite the jealouſy of Sir Peter, who, though earneſtly ſolicited, would never let him ſee how he managed his pencil, except once, which Greenhill obtained by ſtratagem, in this manner. Greenhill brought his wife to Lely to have her picture by that maſter; while ſhe ſat to the Knight, Greenhill ſtood behind her chair, & ſaw Sir Peter at work, & received ſo much information from thence, that he ſoon became a celebrated portrait painter. His heads in crayons were much admired, and that he ſometimes engraved, appears from a print of his brother Henry, a merchant in Saliſbury, done by him in 1667, with a long inſcription in Latin. He drew a whole-length of Dr. Seth Ward, Biſhop of

Salis-

Salisbury, as Chancellor of the Garter, at preſent in the Council-chamber. In the beginning he was very induſtrious and minded his buſineſs cloſely, but falling into the company of Players he became diſſipated, and one night being intoxicated with liquor, he tumbled into a kennel in Long-acre; being carried to his lodgings, he expired in his bed that night, May the 19th, 1676, in the flower of his age.

Greenhill was extremely agreeable in converſation, and poetically inclined, which won ſo much on Mrs. Behn, that ſhe perpetuated his memory in the following Elegy.

What doleful cries are theſe that fright my ſenſe,
Sad as the groans of dying innocence?
The killing accents now more near approach,
And the infectious ſound
Spreads and enlarge all around,
And does all hearts with grief and wonder touch.
The famous Greenhill's dead! e'en he
That could to us give immortality,
Is to th' eternal ſilent groves withdrawn;
Youthful as flow'rs ſcarce blown, whoſe op'ning leaves
A wondrous and a fragrant proſpect gives,
Of what its elder beauties wou'd diſplay
When it ſhou'd flouriſh up to rip'ning May.

Witty

Witty as Poets warm'd with love and wine,
Yet ſtill ſpar'd heaven and his friend,
For both in him were ſacred and divine;
Nor cou'd he this no more than that offend.
Fix'd as a martyr, where he friendſhip paid,
And gen'rous as a God,
Diſtributing his bounties all abroad,
And ſoft and gentle as a love-ſick maid.
Great Maſter of the nobleſt myſtery,
That ever happy knowledge did inſpire
Sacred as that of poetry,
And which the wond'ring world does equally admire
Great nature's works we do contemn,
When we on his do meditate;
The face and eyes more darts receiv'd from him
Than all the charms ſhe cou'd create;
The difference is his beauties do beget
In th' enamoured ſoul a virtuous heat
Whilſt nature's groſſer pieces move,
In the coarſe road of common love.
So bold yet ſoft his touches were!
So round each part, ſo ſweet ſo fair,
That as his pencil mov'd, men thought it preſt
The lively imitated breaſt,
Which yields like clouds where little Angels reſt;
The limbs all eaſy, as his temper was,
Strong as his mind and manly too:

Large

Large as his ſoul, his fancy was and new;
And from himſelf he copy'd ev'ry grace,
For he had all that cou'd adorn a face;
All that cou'd either ſex ſubdue.
Each excellence he had that youth has in its pride;
And all experienc'd age can teach,
At once the vig'rous fire of this,
And every virtue, which that can expreſs;
In all the height that both cou'd reach;
And yet, alaſs! in this perfection dy'd,
Droop'd like a bloſſom with a northern blaſt;
When all the ſhatter'd leaves abroad are caſt;
As quick as if his fate had been in haſte.
So have I ſeen an unfix'd ſtar,
Outſhine the reſt of all the num'rous train,
As bright as that which guides the mariner
Dart ſwiftly from its dark'ned ſphere;
And ne'er ſhall light the world again.
Oh! why ſhou'd ſo much knowledge die;
Or with his laſt kind breath,
Why cou'd he not to ſome one friend bequeath
The mighty legacy.
But 'twas a knowledge giv'n to him alone;
That his eterniz'd name might be
Admir'd to all poſterity
By all to whom his grateful name was known.
Come all ye ſofter beauties, come,
Bring wreaths of flow'rs to deck his tomb;

Mixt

Mixt with the diſmal cypreſs and the yew,
For he ſtill gave your Charms their due;
And from the injuries of age and time,
Secur'd the ſweetneſs of their prime;
And beſt knew how t'adore that ſweetneſs too.
Bring all your mournful tributes here,
And let your eyes a ſilent ſorrow wear,
Till ev'ry virgin for a while become
Sad as his fate, and like his picture dumb.

JAMES HARRIS,

WAS the Son of James Harris Eſq; and the Lady Elizabeth his Wife, third Daughter to Anthony, ſecond Earl of Shafteſbury, and Siſter to Anthony, third Earl, the celebrated Author of the Characteriſtics. He was born in the Cloſe of Sarum, and educated under the Reverend Mr. Hele, Maſter of the public Grammar School there; whence, in the Year 1726, he went to Wadham College, in Oxford, and ſoon diſcovered a particular deſire of becoming acquainted with the beſt Claſſic Writers, both in Greek and Latin.

In 1745 he publiſhed, in one Volume, "Three Treatiſes: the firſt concerning Art; the ſecond concerning Muſic, Painting and

Poetry; the third concerning Happineſs". Lond. 8vo.

In 1751 he publiſhed a ſecond Volume, called Hermes; or, a Philoſophical Inquiry concerning Language and Univerſal Grammar. London, 8vo. Of this the learned Dr. Lowth, now Lord Biſhop of Oxford, gives the following character. "Thoſe who would enter more deeply into this ſubject, (of grammar) will find it fully and accurately handled with the greateſt acuteneſs of inveſtigation, perſpicuity of explication, and elegance of Method, in a Treatiſe, intitled, *Hermes*, by James Harris Eſq; the moſt beautiful and perfect Example of Analyſis, that has been exhibited ſince the days of Ariſtotle." Preface to his Engliſh Grammar.

A ſecond Edition of theſe two Volumes, in the ſame Type and Size as the former Edition, was publiſhed in the Year 1765 with a Frontiſpiece to each Volume, and a few additional Notes; alſo an Index to the firſt, which before was wanting.

RICHARD HAYTER,

WAS the ſon of William Hayter, of Salisbury, he became a Commoner of Magdalen hall, Oxon, in 1628, at the age of 17.

17. When he had taken a degree in Arts, he returned to his Native City, and lived a layman.

He wrote 1. "The meaning of the Revelation, or a paraphraſe with queſtions on the Revelations of the holy Apoſtle and evangeliſt, John the Divine, &c. Wherein the Synchroniſms of Mr. Joſeph Mede are examined. Lond. 1675."

2. "Errata Mori: The errors of Henry More, Doctor of Divinity, contained in his Epilogue to his expoſition of the Revelation of St. John, &c." This book was prepared for the preſs in April 1683, as well as another, but whether ever printed is not certain.

He died June 30, 1684, and was buried in the Pariſh Church of St. Thomas, Sarum.

WILLIAM HORMAN,

HAD his nativity in New-ſtreet, Sarum; he was very early ſent to Wincheſter-ſchool, and from thence to New College, Oxford, of which he was made fellow 1477; but reſigning in 1485, he became fellow and Maſter of Eton College, and ſome time after Provoſt of the ſame.

In this pleaſant retreat he devoted all his time to Literature, and ſoon became a general

ſcholar. Bale and Pitts confound our Horman, with one Godfrey Harman. He wrote. 1. "*Antiboſſicum ad Guil. Lilium. Lond.* 1521. 4o."

2. "*Apologeticon contra Roberti Whittintoni Protovatis Angliæ incivilem indoctamque criminationem. Lond. 4to.* Before this work is printed from a wooden Cut, the Picture of a Bear baited by ſix dogs, and at the end is ſome of Whittington's poetry, taken in pieces, and ſeverely anſwerd.

3. "*Vulgaria Puerorum, &c.*" Theſe are elegant ſentences in Latin and Engliſh, dedicated to William Atwater, Biſhop of Lincoln.

This Prelate had been fellow of Eton, Canon of Windſor, and Dean of the Royal Chapel to Henry VIII.

4. "*Compendium Hiſtoriarum Guil. Malmeſburiens.*"

5. "*Epitome Hiſtoriæ Johannis Pici Comitis Mirandulæ.*"

6. "*Elegiæ in mortem Guilielmi Lilii.*"

7. "*Anatomia membrorum hominis.*" In one book.

8. "*Anatomia corporis Humani.*" In two books.

He

He died April 12, 1535, and was buried in the chapel of Eton College. On a braſs plate is this Inſcription.

Hac Hormannus humo requieſcit amice Viator,
Pene annos numerant luſtra vicena ſuos.

ALEXANDER HYDE.

WAS fourth Son of Laurence Hyde of Salisbury, Knight, and born in the cloſe. Being educated at Wincheſter, he was admitted of New College, and took a Doctor of Laws degree in 1632. In May, the year following, he was made Sub-dean of Salisbury on the death of Giles Thornborough, and on the 5th of January, 1638, was collated to the Prebend of South Grantham in the ſaid Church, upon the reſignation of Dr. Humphrey Henchman.

The Oxford Antiquary ſuggeſts, that his ſufferings and conduct, during the Civil Wars, but little entitled him to a Biſhoprick; let this be as it may, Sir Edward Hyde, then Lord Chancellor (whoſe kinſman he was) made him in 1660 Dean of Wincheſter, and on the death of Dr. Earl, he was advanced to the See of Salisbury. On the 31ſt of December, 1665, he was conſecrated in New College

lege Chapel, the King, Queen, and their Courts being then at Oxford. However, he did not long enjoy his dignity, dying Auguſt 22, 1667, and was interred in his own Cathedral.

MICHAEL MASCHIART,

WAS a native of New Sarum, after he he had received Grammar learning at Wincheſter School, he removed to New College, Oxford, in 1562, and in 1572 became Vicar of Writtle in Eſſex.

He was then Batchelor of Laws, and after two years proceeded Doctor in that Faculty; at which time he was eſteemed an able Civilian, and an excellent Latin Poet.

Among other things he publiſhed "Poemata varia," from theſe Cambden took his verſes on Clarendon park. In the latter end of the year, 1598, he died at Writtle, and was interred in that Church.

PHILIP MASSENGER.

THE ſon of Philip, was a domeſtic belonging to the Pembroke family, and born in Salisbury. In the 17th year of his age

age he was entered a Commoner in St. Alban's Hall, where, though encouraged in his ſtudies by the Earl, he applied for the moſt part to Poetry and Romances.

Leaving the Univerſity without the honour of a Degree, he retired to London, where obtaining ſome reputation from different ſpecimens of wit and humour that he exhibited, he was tempted to write Comedies and Tragedies for the ſtage, which he executed with conſiderable Applauſe. A new Edition of his works being lately publiſhed, renders it ſuperfluous to enumerate them here.

The City Madam, a Comedy, printed in 1659, was publiſhed by one who calls himſelf Andrew Penniewicke, he was alſo one of the three, with Tom Middleton and Will Rowley, who had a hand in the Old Law, a Comedy, 1656, though many ſuppoſed Maſſenger to be alone concerned.

Our Author made his Exit very ſuddenly in his houſe on the Bankſide, Southwark, near the Playhouſe, for he went well to bed, but died before morning, 1639. His body was accompanied to the grave by Comedians, and buried about the middle of St. Saviour's Church-yard, commonly called the Bull's-

head

head Church-yard, becauſe it joins the Bull's-head Tavern.

SIR TOBY MATTHEWS.

THE ingenious Author of the Life of Villiers, in the Biographia Britannica, has drawn the outlines of this man's life, from whom we ſhall take what follows.

Sir Toby Matthews was a character equally, if not of a more abnormous caſt, than his ſuſpected coadjutor Wat. Montague. He was eldeſt ſon of Dr. Toby Matthews, Archbiſhop of York, and was born at Salisbury, Octob. 3, 1577, and matriculated as a Member of Chriſt Church, Oxon, in 1589, at eleven years of age, and had a Student's place conferred upon him the following year. He became a noted Orator and diſputant, and travelled to the continent for further improvement. Returning back with conſiderable reputation, he was taken into the confidence of the celebrated Francis Bacon, who honoured him with a literary Correſpondence. However, in a ſhort time he left the Church of England on the perſuaſions of Parſons the Jeſuit, and entered himſelf of his Order.

It is

It is ſaid he was invited to England in 1621, by James I. to give his aſſiſtance in ſome political matters; on the 10th of Octob. 1623, he was knighted for his zeal in carrying on the propoſed Spaniſh match.

The Earl of Strafford had ſuch an opinion of his Abilities, that he ſent for him to Ireland, to aſſiſt him in the adminiſtration of that Kingdom. Soon after his Arrival, he incurred the odium of the Puritanical party, by the following letter publiſhed by one Andrew ab Habernfield, in which a pretended diſcovery was made of a Plot againſt the King, —" Sir Toby Matthews, ſays he, a jeſuited Prieſt of the Order of Politicians, a moſt vigilant man of the chief heads, to whom a bed was never ſo dear, that he would reſt his head thereon, refreſhing his body with ſleep in a chair for an hour or two: Neither day nor night ſpared he his machinations; a man principally noxious, and himſelf the plague of the King and Kingdom of England. A moſt impudent man, who flies to all banquets and feaſts, called or not called, never quiet, always in action and perpetual motion, thruſting himſelf into all converſations of ſuperiors, he urgeth conferences familiarly, that he may fiſh out the minds of men. Whatever he obſerveth thence,

which may bring any commodity or diſcommodity to the part of the conſpirators, he communicates to the Pope's Legate, and the more ſecret things, he himſelf writes to the Pope, or to Cardinal Barberino. In ſum, he joins himſelf to any man's company, no word can be ſpoken that he will not lay hold on, and communicate to his party. In the mean time whatever he hath fiſhed out he reduceth to a Catalogue, and every ſummer carries it to the conſiſtory of the politician Jeſuits, which ſecretly meet together in Wales, where he is an acceptable gueſt, &c."

Antony Wood tells us, he had good natural parts, was of conſiderable learning, good memory and ſharp wit, mixed with a pleaſant affability in behaviour and a ſeeming ſweetneſs of mind, though ſometimes pragmatical and a little too forward. He was Author of ſeveral pieces.

1. " A rich cabinet of precious Jewels. 1623."

2. " A Collection of Letters, and a Character of the moſt excellent Lady, Lucy Counteſs of Carliſle."

3. " The benefit of waſhing the head every morning in Cold Water."

4. " St. Auten's confeſſions, 1624."

5. " The life of St. Thereſa, 1623."

6. " The

6. " The hiſtory of the converſion of Troilo Savelli, a Baron of Rome. 1663."

Sir Toby after acting a moſt heteroclite part upon the ſtage of life, was taken off, October 13, 1655, in the houſe of the third probation of the Engliſh college of Jeſuits at Gaunt, in Flanders, and was buried in a Vault of their church, without any funeral pomp or ſplendor, according to his Will.

JOHANNES SARISBURIENSIS,

A Native of Old Sarum, as his name indicates, and not of Wilton, as Pitts will have it. He attended the Theological lectures of Robert Pulleine, and Simon Pexiacenſis, in Oxford, and having an admirable Genius for every branch of Literature, he excelled in moſt. Theobald, Archbiſhop of Canterbury particularly eſteemed him, and when Thomas Becket was promoted to that ſee, he was both his eye and hand, as Petrus [a] Bleſenſis, terms it.

His attachment to Becket, even in a bad cauſe is commendable, as it proceeded from friendſhip, he followed him into exile. After the death of that Prelate, the Dean and Chapter

[a] Epiſt. 22.

of Chartres came in 1172 to Canterbury, and there in Chapter [b] elected him to that ſee. On their return, they wrote him an Epiſtle, accompanied with one of Lewis [c] the French King, confirming his election and exhorting him to accept of it. Accordingly he was conſecrated by Maurice Biſhop of Paris.

'Tis ſurprizing amid monkiſh ages, to find a man ſo well ſkilled in Greek, and ſo polite and eloquent a writer. His works that are come down to us, are

1. "*Polycraticum, ſive de nugis Curialium, & veſtigiis Philoſophorum. Libri* 8.

2. *Metalogici, Lib.* 4."

3. "*Epiſtolæ* 303, *in Bibliotheca Patrum.*"

Beſides ſome Poems, he is ſaid to have compoſed the life of Archbiſhop Anſelm, and his own is in MS. in the Vatican Library.

This Prelate was a Severe cenſor of the morality of his time, he ſpared neither Popes nor Kings, reproving both with equal freedom. He died at Chartres, 1182, and was interred in his own Cathedral.

[b] Chronic. Gervas. p. 1434. Ymagin. Hiſt. p. 592.

[c] This may be ſeen in Diceto.

JOHN

JOHN THORNBOROUGH,

WAS born in St. Martin's pariſh, Sarum and educated in the free-ſchool in that City. In 1570 he became Demy of Magdalen College Oxon, at the age of 18. After he had taken a Degree in Arts he was ordained and conſtituted Chaplain to the Earl of Pembroke, who after ſome time conferred on him the Rectory of Chilmark, Wilts. The ſame Patron had him nominated one of the Chaplains in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, whereby he got another benefice in Yorkſhire.

Being now in the road to preferment, on the promotion of Dr. Matthew Hutton to the See of Durham, he was advanced to the Deanry of York, October 28, 1589, and ſoon after inſtalled. In 1593 he was made Biſhop of Limerick in Ireland, where performing many ſingular Services to the Government, he was tranſlated to the See of Briſtol in 1603, with liberty to hold the Deanry of York in Commendam. Feb. 17, 1616, he was removed to Worceſter, where he continued to his death.

Thornborough was eſteemed a Man of wiſdom, learning and courage. He was particularly

larly ſkilled in Chemiſtry, as we learn by the following Extract from a work of that famous Chemiſt, Dr. Dee. He tells us—"He knew a Biſhop whoſe fame in Chemiſtry being celebrated of many, he viſited, and after he had ſeen a little chemical tract, written with his own hand, he took him labouring in our gold, whence he ſtudied to extract Vitriol, which he held his only ſecret; whereupon I left him, for that I knew, he had neither before him the proper manner of working, according to the doctrine of Philoſophers." He publiſhed,

1. "The joyful and bleſſed re-uniting the two mighty and famous Kingdoms of England and Scotland, into their antient name of Great Britain, 1605."

2. "A Treatiſe on the ſame ſubject in 1604."

3. Λιθοθεωρικος: *ſive nihil, aliquid, omnia in gratiam eorum, qui artem Auriferam phyſico-chemice & pie profitentur. Oxon*, 1621."

4. "The laſt will and teſtament of Jeſus Chriſt, touching the bleſſed Sacrament of his body and blood. Oxon, 1630."

5. "A Diſcourſe, ſhewing the great happineſs that hath, and that may ſtill accrue to his Majeſty's Kingdom of England and Scotland,

land, by reuniting them into one Great Britain. In two parts. London, 1641."

" *Pax vobis.* Concerning the unity and peace of the Church."

He departed this life the 9th day of July, 1641, at Hartleborough, in Worceſterſhire, and was buried in his own Cathedral, near a fair Alabaſter Monument, which fourteen years before he had erected to himſelf, with his Statue in Epiſcopal Robes, curiouſly carved, lying thereon. On the Canopy over his head is, *Denarius Philoſophorum: Dum ſpiro, ſpero.* And on the north ſide is: *In uno,* 2°. 3ᵃ. 4ᵗ. 10. *non ſpirans ſpero.* Over his head: *Qui dormis attolle caput, quia in infirmitate Virtus, in morte vita, in tenebris lux.* Over his feet: *Mors nubecula tranſiens, laborum finis, vitæ janua, ſcala cæli, mihi lucrum.* Beſides, theſe, there is a large Inſcription hanging on a table above his feet.

FINIS.

Lately PUBLISHED,

Price ONE SHILLING,

THE

SALISBURY GUIDE:

GIVING an Account of the Antiquities of OLD SARUM, and of the antient and preſent State of the City of NEW SARUM: Its Fairs, Markets, Trade, religious and charitable Foundations, the Cathedral, and the moſt remarkable Monuments therein. To which is added, an accurate Deſcription of STONEHENGE, WILTON, AMESBURY, and LONGFORD Houſes; pointing out whatever is moſt valuable and worthy Attention in each: With the Times of the coming in and going out of POSTS, COACHES, MACHINES, CARRIERS, &c. Interſperſed with many curious and uſeful Particulars, very neceſſary to be known by every one frequenting the City, on Buſineſs or Pleaſure.

SALISBURY: Printed and Sold by E. EASTON.

1770.

The following Copper-Plate PRINTS, curiouſly engraved, are ſold by E. EASTON, Bookſeller, in Saliſbury,

I. A Beautiful North Eaſt Perſpective View of the Cathedral Church and Cloſe of Saliſbury.

N. B. The Size of the Print is twenty-two Inches and a Half by ſeventeen.

II. A curious Print, eighteen Inches long, and eleven wide, (dedicated to the late Earl of PEMBROKE) of a very antient Baſſo-Relievo, among the Antiquities of WILTON-HOUSE, brought from Smyrna in Greece, which repreſents Mantheus the Son of Æthus, giving Thanks to Jupiter, &c. Price One Shilling.

N. B. The Baſſo-Relievo, of which the above Print is an exact Copy, is a Grecian Sculpture, in white Marble, of great Antiquity, and much eſteemed by the curious.

III. An

III. An exact Copy of a very antient Painting, as large as the Life, with a curious Inſcription over it; now in Hungerford Chapel, at the Eaſt End of Saliſbury Cathedral. Price One Shilling.

IV. A large Print, near three Feet long, of the Eaſt Front of the magnificent Organ in Saliſbury Cathedral, drawn to the Scale. Price One Shilling and Six-pence.

V. A Plan of St. Thomas Church, in the City of New Sarum: Exactly taken by John Lyons, 1745. Price One Shilling and Six-pence.

VI. A Print of the Organ made with the Materials that was left when the great Organ in Saliſbury Cathedral was finiſhed, 1710. Price Six-pence.

VII. A Section and Plan of Old Sarum, with Engravings of antient Coins found there. Price Six-pence.

VIII.

VIII. THORP's SURVEY of the City of BATH, in the County of Somerſet, and of Five Miles round; wherein are laid down all the Villages, Gentlemens Seats, Farm Houſes, Roads, Highways, Rivers, Water Courſes, and all Things worthy of Obſervation: On Ten Sheets. Price Two Shillings and Six-pence.

IX. A new and correct Plan of the City of BATH, with all the additional Buildings, to the preſent Time. Price One Shilling.

Lately PUBLISHED.

A Deſcription of the ANTIQUITIES and CURIOSITIES in WILTON Houſe. Illuſtrated with twenty-five Engravings of ſome of the Capital STATUES, BUSTOS, and RELIEVOS.

In this Work are introduced the Anecdotes and Remarks of THOMAS EARL OF PEMBROKE, who collected theſe Antiques: now firſt publiſhed from his Lordſhip's MSS.

The Reader is desired to correct the following ERRATA, occasioned by the Author's residing at a Distance from the Press.

Page

5 line 2, for did exist, read, did not exist
30 line 22, for sacraficium, read, sacrificium
34 line 31, for acciperit, read, acceperit
35 line 23, for Homici dii, read, homicidii
45 line 26, for Catixtus, read, Calixtus
62 line 7, after something, add, like
96 line 30, for set, read, sed
106 line 26, for tibi, read, ibi
108 line 10, for Antick, read, antique
130 line 25, for after urged on, add to
159 line 2, for testificandum, read testificandam
161 line 14, for hypocrism, read, hypocrisim
166 line 18, for divinus, read, divinius
Do. line 24, for Eccleriæ, read, Eccleſiæ
170 line 10, for travail, read, travel
189 line 19, for Done, read, Dono
198 line 19, for Johannes, read Johannis
202 line 15, for causæm, read, causam
228 line 4, for taught, read, sought
230 line 18, for enlarge, read, enlarges